R. R. Casement & Co. Nails, Iron, Steel, &c. GENERAL HARDWARE. Madoc, Ont.

North Hastings Review.

R. R. Casement & Co. Glass, Putty, Paints, Vehicles of all kinds. MADOC, ONT.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.25 per Annum in advance

VOL. VI., No 283. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, September 21, 1882. POSTAGE PREPAID.

In Memory of "Charlie" A. Ross.

WHO DIED AGED 23 YEARS.

"LOVED BY ALL WHO KNEW HIM."

And so alas! 'tis ended,
The life so dear, so loved by many hearts.
And saddened memory goes back
To childhood's days, to boyhood's years,
To dawning manhood,
And gathers up the many loved remembrances
Of childhood's tenderness—of boyhood's loving thoughtfulness
That seemed to live most
In the love it gave to others.
And with this comes the many hopes,
That gather with the gathering years,
Of worthy manhood—of deeds
If not of sounding fame,
Yet filled with love and goodness
And all that make men truly honored,
The hope—that promises
So richly clustering round the youth,
Would yield a harvest rich and plentiful.
But all are gone, youth's deeds,
With hopes of coming manhood,
Have heard the requiem sound—
Dust to dust, ashes to ashes.
But are they lost? Are goodness,
Love and truth measured only by their years?
Not so—The memory of the just is blessed,
And shall be blessed to all
Who came within the cycle of its love.
And—as the years go by—the memory,
Like a golden chain, shall draw us heavenward,
Strengthening as we near the unseen shore,
And yielding its full fruit when hope
Shall yield to sight and the mortal
Put on immortality.

Madoc, Sept. 3, 1882. W

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Co.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—You have always shown so much interest in the success of this Company you will be pleased to learn it is now on the road to success. The men working with the company have shown much patience in waiting while the company was temporarily strained for money. Saturday next is announced as pay day when all wages will be paid in full. The company has a second roasting furnace complete, and is putting some additional screws in the mill when the amount treated daily will be greatly increased, and the profits will soon cancel the indebtedness the company incurred while unable to float its bonds. A demand has commenced for the bonds and no doubt they will now be sought for by those who, a month ago, would not have them. The ore is fully justifying what was claimed for it when the company was organized, and by the method of chlorination adopted by the company fully 95 per cent of the gold is saved. A large quantity of arsenic is also being accumulated and this will prove a valuable addition to the company's revenue. Though the company expects no "bonanzas" in its mines or "booms" in its stock, it has worked on to the point of demonstrating the successful and profitable treatment of its ores and in a few months those who are fortunate enough to hold its stock, will hold it as a safe and profitable investment.

The company, we understand, is offering high wages and steady work for men to work in its mill, and for carpenters to put up some new work. The company is also making contracts for a large amount of cordwood to delivered during the winter. P.

Deloro, Sept. 19th, 1882.

It is amusing to read what some of our Canadian editors have to say about the barbarity of soldiers on the battle field—that a civilized people should not emulate the atrocities of less civilized races when fighting them. This is all very fine, but if these editors had ever the fortune to go through a fight with semi-savages—say a few cavalry charges they would perhaps find out that the most merciful thing they could do would be to despatch wounded enemies. For instance, if they felt a fusilade in their backs from wounded Arabs, or had their horses houghed from the ground while riding by, self preservation nay, a fierce sense of duty, would soon scatter their fine-spun theories of civilization and humanity to the winds, These gentle-hearted creatures would, under such provocation, strike as wickedly, we have no doubt, with their sabres as they now do with their pens. British soldiers are not cruel or savage; neither are they milksops or fools.

Holloway's pills.—Sleeplessness, flatulency, acidity, nausea, and all dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demands for Holloway's medicine proves its power over disease, of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a sluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid, as these Pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. by quickening digestion, they give refreshing sleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretion, and strengthen the whole physical frame.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.00.

Coal.

Parties who intend purchasing their winter supply of stove coal will find it to their interest to call and get our prices. We intend keeping stove coal in stock during the winter season. R. R. Casement & Co. 282

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases. $1.00. Druggists.

The prescription of a skillful physician, and composed of vegetable drugs of great remedial power, Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters purify the blood, give tone and vigor to the system, cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion when all other remedies fail. Have you tried it? Sold by Druggists at 50 cents a bottle.

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bbl	$6 00	to	$0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00	to	1 10
Rye, "	0 72	to	0 00
Oats, "	0 42	to	0 00
Barley, "	0 70	to	0 00
Peas, "	0 70	to	0 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	to	0 60
Eggs, per doz	0 17	to	0 18
Butter, per lb	0 20	to	0 00
Wool, per lb	0 12	to	0 20
Hides, per cwt	7 00	to	8 00

Belleville Markets.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00	to	$1 10
Barley, "	0 70	to	0 75
Rye, "	0 60	to	0 00
Oats, "	0 40	to	0 00
Peas, "	0 70	to	0 75
Potatoes, "	0 00	to	0 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	to	0 00
Butter, per lb	0 25	to	0 28
Eggs, per doz	0 16	to	0 18
Flour, per bbl	6 50	to	7 00
Sheepskins,	1 00	to	1 50
Hides, per cwt	7 00	to	8 00
Wool, per lb	0 20	to	0 00

FARMERS!

We are loaning at

6 — PER — CENT. — 6

on good Farm Properties. It is probable these rates won't continue long as money is getting firmer in the market, and it would be advisable to secure loans at these rates at once.

PETERSON & PETERSON,

Solicitors, etc., Office,—Cor. Front & Bridge streets, Belleville.

Now opening a splendid assortment of Crockery and Glassware at D. W. Wright's,—Call and see before purchasing.

Removed

E. L. WEISS,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER,

has removed his shop during the building of the new block to

FIRST DOOR NORTH

—IN THE—

Madoc House Building,

formerly Lewis T. Wolle's

MINING OFFICE,

MADOC, - ONT.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

BEST'S L. O. L. No. 517.
Meets on the first Thursday in each month.
JAS. PINE, Sec'y, Bannockburn P.O.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070,
Meets every first Saturday in each month.
D. LUMMISS, JR., Sec'y, GlanmireP. O.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094,
Meets on the first Saturday in each month.
DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624,
Meets every Friday on or before full moon.
ROBERT TWA, Sec'y, York River P.O.
B. H. SWEET, W. M.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437,
Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon.
F. J. THOMPSON, Secretary, Queensboro.

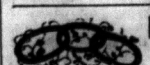
WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285.
Meets on the first Monday in each month.
J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253.
Meets every Monday on or before full moon.
S. C. RANSON, Secretary, Rimmington P.O

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1389,
Meets every first Monday in each month.
T. E. JACKSON, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D. M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

Royal Black Knights of Ireland,
Meets in the Lodge-room of No. 1133, Hazzard's Corners, on the second Wednesday of each month. H. KETCHESON, W. M.



MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening. Sept'r 11,
At 8 o'clock.
J. R. ORR, Rec. Secretary.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

Provisions of all kinds,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF

HOME-MADE WORK

FOR SALE,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

—AT—

MORRICE'S,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

Terms in Future Strictly Cash.

All outstanding accounts if not paid by the 14th of June will be put into Court for collection.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS

in all the different styles and sizes.

☞ CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAR WEATHER.

B. MORRICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN G. DEANS,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

O'FLYNN'S NEW BLOCK

MADOC.

Banking House!

—OF—

E. D. O'FLYNN,

"O'Flynn Block," St. Lawrence St., Madoc.

Open from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Approved Endorsed Paper Discounted

DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

☞ Money received on deposit, subject to withdrawal without notice.

Madoc, August 6th, 1879.

$8.00 per 100 lbs.,

WILL be paid for Trimmed Beef Hides. 100 cords of Tan Bark wanted at MULLETT'S TANNERY, Madoc.
June 6th, 1882. 270-1y

Land For Sale.

TWENTY-ONE (21) Building Lots for sale in the Village of Madoc, laid out on Park Lots 3 and 4, and known as "Norman's Hill."

Enquire of Captain Norman, Millbridge, or the undersigned,
CHARLES GREAM.
Madoc, September, 1879. 131

PONY

Flouring Mills,

MADOC.

THE undersigned having repaired the above mills, is prepared to do Gristing of all kinds on shortest possible notice, also to fill all orders for

Flour and Feed

of every description at the lowest possible prices.

Flour and Feed delivered to all parts of the village free of charge.

S. ROLLINS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. G. Chown's family, situated on the hill in the southern part of the Village of Madoc, near Jacob Bailey's. For further particulars, apply on the premises.
Madoc, July 25th, 1882. 277-tf

FOR SALE!

A good open-cylinder THRESHING MACHINE, in good running order. Cattle taken in exchange. Terms easy. Apply to ROBT. LAFFIN,
9th con., Madoc
Madoc, Aug. 9th, 1882. 179

FURNITURE!

ALL new from the manufacturer and of first-class quality. Hard-wood Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, from $2.50 to $10; Parlor Sets, spring bottom Sofas and Chairs, and different kinds of Sideboards; Couches; Lounges, covered or plain; Bureaus; enclosed or open Washstands; kitchen Chairs from $2 per half dozen up to any price and quality. See our variety of Rocking Chairs, Picture Frames and Mouldings. Mark! as we PAY CASH DOWN, we guarantee quality as good and prices as low as any dealer in the Dominion

AT SCOTT'S,

adjoining the Grist Mill.

N.B.—Cash paid for eggs, hides, pelts and fur. Sales and valuations made throughout the County.

THOS. SCOTT, Agent and Auctioneer.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES GREAM,

SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Madoc. Office in the Victoria Block.

HENRY BLEECKER,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over the Custom House.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

W. A. DAFOE, M. D. &c.,

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Office and residence nearly opposite the Windsor House, Madoc

D. A. JOHNSTON, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston.—Office, Bridgewater, Ont.

DR. E. D. VANDERVOORT,

GRADUATE of the University of Toronto, Fellow of Trinity Medical School, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office—Queensboro, Ont.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,

BARRISTERS, Belleville. Money to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. N. B. FALKINER.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,

BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. B. NORTHRUP, M. A

PETERSON & PETERSON,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c., Private and Company moneys to loan at lowest rates. Office—Cor. Front & Bridge sts., Belleville
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

DENTIST.

JOHN McCULLOCH, L.D.S., Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, office in Dale's Block, Durham St., Madoc. Office hours from 8 to 5 o'clock.
OPEN DAILY.

BLAIR & HOUGH,

BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Offices: No. 4 Ashley Block, over the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Front St.
HUGH BLAIR. J. STANLEY HOUGH.
N.B.—Private money to loan at 7 per cent.

FARMERS!

LOAN at 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. Change your mortgages. Straight loan, no commission.
J. J. B. FLINT,
241 Belleville.

A. F. WOOD,

LAND, LOAN,

AND

Commission Agency.

OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.
Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company
Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

WINDSOR HOUSE,

MADOC, ONT.

HAVING purchased the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Cross, we have fitted it up as a first-class Hotel, and are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public.

Large and commodious sample rooms for Commercial Travelers.

Every attention paid to guests.
CONLEY & McNEILL.
Madoc, May 4th, 1880.

PRIVATE FUNDS

TO LOAN.

$25,000

Have been placed in the hands of the subscribers to loan upon farm or city property at from

7 to 8 per Cent. Interest,

according to the size and quality of loan

NO DELAY in obtaining the money beyond the time employed in the investigation of the titles.

NO COMMISSION OR CHARGES other than the cost of drawing up the necessary papers and disbursements of loans.

Straight Loans Only.
BLAIR & HOUGH,
Barristers, &c.,
1880. Ashley Block, Belleville.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

FIVE MINUTES SELECT READING.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items.—Concise, Pithy and Pointed.

DOMESTIC.

An Ottawa man named Rochen is missing under mysterious circumstances.

A quantity of jewellery believed to have been smuggled has been seized at St. John, N. B.

At Sherbrooke, Quebec, Joseph Widger, of Ascot, was found dead in his house.

Vessels returned from the Labrador fisheries confirm the reports of the failure of the fishery this season.

The increase in the wheat area during the past year in four counties in the Red River valley was 114 per cent.

The Canada Pacific Railway has been completed as far as Regina, the new capital of the North-west Territory.

Farmers in Cornwallis, N. S. have been compelled by the weevil to cut their wheat green and store it for fodder.

A deliberate attempt was made to wreck a Kingston & Pembroke railway train by placing an iron obstruction on the track near Kingston.

The returns for the Local House in British Columbia are now in, with the exception of Cassiar, and show that the Government will have a working majority.

Robert Donnelly, of Biddulph, Ont., one of the survivors of the Donnelly family, was arrested at Port Huron on Monday evening for being drunk and disorderly.

The farm instructors of the Piegan Indians, now in Ottawa, states that the Indians under his charge are relinquishing their nomadic life and generally adopting farming.

At Paris a fire broke out on River-street at midnight in the brick store owned by E. Randall, and occupied by John Finlayson, dry-goods. The whole stock was totally destroyed.

The 10th Royal Munster Fusiliers, now at Halifax, have been ordered to prepare for embarkation on the troopship Orontes. They are to sail for Gibraltar, *en route*, it is supposed, for Egypt.

Arrangements have been made for the daily exchange of international mails between the railway post-office of St. Paul and Breckenridge, Minn., and the Emerson and Winnipeg, Man., offices.

On Saturday morning last Miss Dodds, of the township of Moore, went to Sarnia on business, and drew from Fleming's Bank $100. Shortly afterwards the money was stolen from her. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

Mr. J. E. Robidoux, who was the Liberal candidate in the county of Lapairie for the Local House, has entered suit against Edward O'Neil for $1,000 damages for propagating the report among the electors that the plaintiff was a Freemason who rejected religion.

The excitement over the villanies of Hunter, the absconding defaulter, rose to the greatest height it has reached yet by the report getting around that the heirs of the late Sir William Logan, of the geological survey, all of whom reside in England, had been victimized.

UNITED STATES.

At Matamoras there were eight deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

There are still no tidings of the captain of the schooner Australia, who disappeared at Chicago.

A Virginia jury has countenanced the "code" by acquitting a man who killed his opponent in a duel.

The Texas fever has attacked the cattle in several slaughter-houses in the outskirts of the city of Auburn.

It has been discovered that the man whose body was found in a pond at Big Rapids on the 22nd inst., was murdered.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has elected Mr. John P. Linton, of Pensylvania, supreme Chancellor for the ensuing year.

At Vicksburg, Miss., Elder George, a negro preacher, clubbed Lucinda Amos, a negro woman residing at Lake Providence, until she died.

The fire at the Erie elevator was the hottest seen in Buffalo, and was a most magnificent spectacle. Many thousand people were attracted to it.

At Brownsville there were 62 new cases and two deaths yesterday. Twenty-five quarantine guards have been sworn in to aid in confining the yellow fever to its present lines.

A special despatch from New York says that John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation* of that city, has been sentenced to death by the secret council of the O'Donovan Rossa party.

The wife of the actor Bayley, who eloped with the actor Arthur, has consented to return to her parents in England, and there remain. Arthur will be released on the promise not to interfere with the arrangement.

Mr. Tucker says he found in the Utah lunatic asylum nine female and twelve male patients in the most filthy condition imaginable. Some were in iron cages outside the main building, others in irons, bound hand and foot. Of these patients two were perfectly sane and have no idea why they are confined.

GENERAL.

Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has left Cettinge from St. Petersburg.

B. Wright & Son, worsted spinners, of Bradford, Eng., have failed. Liabilities, £170,000.

A man named Gavin has been arrested in Ennis, county Mayo, charged with being concerned in the murder of the Joyce family.

The Corporation of Limerick City has conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. E. Dwyer Gray.

In many districts in England the wind blew a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents; trees were uprooted and carried long distances. The corn crop was much damaged.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

(From the American Agriculturist.

EARLY FATTENING OF ANIMALS

It is quite as important to fatten and market economically, the animal products of the farm, as it is to raise them. A pound of beef, pork, or poultry, can be made much cheaper in September and October, than later in the season, when a larger part of the rations must go to keep up animal heat. There is no sleight of hand in laying fat upon an animal's carcass. It must come out of good honest food in the rations fed. The temperature in the latter part of summer and early autumn, is in favor of the best use of all the fattening articles of food, while there is enough of green food to sharpen the appetite, and keep up good digestion. We have found green corn stalks, especially sweet-corn, an excellent article in the stye, to be fed in connection with corn on the cob, and corn meal, and other rations. We have never seen pork made more rapidly than with this kind of feeding. It will be safe to feed all that the swine will eat up clean, and no more. Slack up the feed a little when anything is left in the trough. This will require a little attention, but the pigs will grow so fast, that one can afford to linger by the stye a few minutes, once in the day to see the fat accumulate. Corn is high this season, and we want to make the best use of it. The best poultrymen we know begin to give extra food in September, when they mean to kill in November. The thanksgiving market is pretty sure to be a good one, and brings ready cash. The small potatoes boiled, and mixed with Indian meal and hot water, make an excellent feed for turkeys and other poultry. This favors growth, as well as fattening. The rations of corn and other grain, unground, may be reserved to the last few weeks of life. Turkeys should have their liberty all through extra feeding. Some poultrymen shut up their geese and ducks, but we doubt the economy of this method. With a good run, they will have a greater variety of food, and thrive better with an access to a pasture with pond or brook, while they are receiving full feed for market. All that the fattening animals will eat up clean, is a good rule for the last month of feeding.

Points on the Hotel Business.

The landlord, my dear children, is an honest man, generally; but unless you keep away from his house, he will take you in if he can.

But do not judge him too harshly. If he can put up with you, you should be able to put up with him.

He is always ready to give everybody a warm reception, and puts you on the register as soon as you arrive.

The landlord is the head of the hotel. He is also its boniface.

The landlord, though usually a temperate man, is never so happy as when he is full.

Nothing pleases him so much as to see a host in his house, but empty though his house may be, still he is a host in himself.

In some hotels they have stated hours for breakfast, dinner and supper; but you can get meals at all ours.

The landlord is ever watchful of his actions, although the keeper of an inn is necessarily inn-discreet.

Drinking habits are not necessarily prevalent at the hotel, but almost everybody's first care on entering one is to call for the porter.

The landlord will give you a room if he have it.

Whi'e you are at his house you are his guest, but probably you have already guessed that.

Some persons are very illogical in their treatment of landlords. I once knew a man who said that a certain hotel keeper's house was not fit to lodge in, and immediately afterwards lodged a complaint with him.

The landlord usually charges for extras, but he considers this honest and above board.—*Boston Transcript.*

Brewers in Parliament.

At the great temperance demonstration, held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 17th of July last, Canon Wilberforce made the following remarks:—

There is not a man in this room who can afford to look down on the *Times* newspaper. You may not like its mode of dealing with subjects, but the *Times* newspaper, as one of the wisest men I ever knew told me, has done very much in this matter to raise the standard of journalistic literature. And on the 16th of May the *Times* had a leading article on the liquor traffic where it simply unveiled the whole face of men against whom we have to fight. The *Times* said: "You temperance reformers, you are wasting your shot and shell by bombarding these little outposts. You have to carry the whole force of your bombardment against the real fountain head of the evil—the great breweries of this kingdom." Therefore we have striven to raise the workingmen of England to the consciousness of what, with the deepest respect, I would call the intolerable folly of continuing to send back to the House of Commons brewers to represent their interests. (Applause,) I care not what their politics may be. I know many of them to be liberal-hearted good men in their own private lives. I know some of them, and admire them, and like them personally, but I hate their trade, for I believe it is a trade which is at the bottom of the demoralization of this nation; that it is a trade which is at this moment helping to sensualize the upper classes, to vulgarize the middle classes and to brutalize the lower classes. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When you wear the ribbon of blue you witness what I say before everyone, and I believe that that symbol will have a tremendous weight if we have the misfortune of another election, and a misfortune it might be for some.

John A. Stevens has made an immense hit in London in his own play "Unknown."

A young man named Farquhar, famed in London clubs for his wit and beauty, has determined to go on the stage, being encouraged thereto by the success of Mrs. Langtry.

Emie Weatherby—a sister of the Weatherby—made her first appearance in New York Saturday. They say she is the living image of Mrs. Langtry, complexion and all.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Love-Tokens and Trout-Flies—Two Romances—Odds and Ends for the Ladies.

A RUSSIAN ROMANCE.

Among the ladies of honor of the late Empress Marie, of Russia, was one of her country-women, a young Russian, of whom she was particularly fond. One evening, says a Paris correspondent, when alone with her sovereign, Mlle. X. threw herself at the imperial feet, and, with many tears, avowed that she was loved by the Grand Duke Alexis and returned his passion, wherefore she besought her majesty to consent to the union. The imperial reply was an immediate order to the petitioner to retire to her family at Darmstadt and to the prince to join his squadron in the Baltic. But the august master of Russia had not calculated upon the strength of true love. Mademoiselle got away from her parents, or more probably helped by them to make the journey, took passage on a Cunard steamer, and joined the man of her choice in America, where they were privately married. You remember the visit of the grand duke to the United States in 1872, of course, but neither you nor anyone else had an idea that he was there on a sort of wedding tour. I am assured, though, that the facts are as stated, but fancy that there is a chronological error, and that the episode is of much more recent date. However this may be, the pair were joined in holy wedlock, and the reception of their marriage certificate raised a terrible commotion on the banks of the Neva. Disgraces and vicissitudes of all kinds followed the exploit; Alexis was threatened and cajoled to break off the "disgraceful connection," but he held out bravely, and as the czar's own affair with Princess Dolgorouki came in the nick of time to incline the paternal heart to indulgence, Alexander II. finally agreed to shut his eyes to his son's situation, though sternly refusing to recognize the legitimacy of the marriage. Like the people in the fairy tale, Alexis and his bride were very happy, and now, at the solicitation of the czarina, who appreciates the beauty of a united household, Alexander III. proposes to give the marriage his official sanction. Alexis is one of the most distinguished members of the imperial family. He resembles, in many ways, his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, and believing himself much superior, intellectually and physically, to his brothers, for years pinned his faith on the prediction of a gypsy, by whom it was foretold that he would some day be seated on the throne of the Romanoffs. At one time, indeed, circumstances seemed to point to the realization of this prophecy. The first born of the czar died at Nice, the Grand Duke Alexander, the present emperor, seemed incapable of holding the sceptre, and gave no promise of becoming, what he has become, thanks to his wife, a deep thinker and earnest worker, while the Grand Duke Vladimir, an effeminate pleasure-seeker, would have sold his birthright for a casket of jewels, so that Alexis seemed to be the only son in a condition to succeed his father. Since this, events have upset all those calculations, but have not destroyed his aspirations after sovereign grandeur. His dream was Byzantine, the long-cherished secret ambition of his uncle Constantine, but there again he was doomed to disappointment, and so turned toward Asia, where he hopes to found an empire. As anything and everything is possible in this world, who knows whether this dauntless energy may not yet present an imperial crown to her whom, in the teeth of all opposition, he has succeeded in making a princess.

A BURMESE ROMANCE.

In the late king's time his favorite daughter was the Tsalin princess, a girl of great beauty, and a most amiable disposition. All foreign ladies used to go to her, and to her only; for, besides being the highest princess in the land (says the London *Globe*), her kindness and affability made her the most universally-loved member of the royal family. When the late king died, her late charming mother's rival, Queen Allaynandeau, having practically seized all power and authority, the Tsalin princes was imprisoned, and so cruelly treated by order of the present queen, herself daughter of Allaynandeau, that she fell dangerously sick. Left without any care, and hardly any food, death seemed to be the only deliverer at hand. But Providence watched over the princess. A high official, remotely related to her, and one of the foreign ladies who had been most kindly treated by her formerly, were most active in trying to find for her the means of escape. But the guards were too strict and too many. While her friends were "scheming and considering" one of her own female servants, living in her town, fell sick near her and suddenly died. Another female servant of hers, taking advantage of the isolation in which she and her mistress had been left within their wretched place of confinement, put the corpse into the princess' bed, and the latter, dressed as a common palace slave, and in the hubbub caused by the news of her own death, quickly found her way out and ultimately reached the house of her foreign friend, who being rightly afraid to keep her in her own house had her removed to a safe place outside of Mandalay.

The princess meanwhile being pronounced dead the body was removed and disposed of, but not before the toes on one side had been chopped off, to make it look like the princess, the having had the misfortune to be born with a club foot. After nearly two years the princess, who had entirely recovered her former good health, was taken away from her hiding-place in a large covered and perfectly close Burmese cart. With the help of her foreign friend, she put on a European dress, and having arrived at the river side, went straight on board of a steamer that was just leaving from Rangoon. But when the steamer reached Koonywa, some two days' journey below Mandalay, the down steamer had just arrived at the same place, and the news soon spread that some petty official or other having lately absconded from Mandalay, orders had been received at the frontier to search closely every up steamer, on hearing which the princess, resuming her Burmese dress, and marking her face up as best she could, landed and crossed the river in a small boat, she having made up her mind to try and reach the Shan country. After the weariest and most perilous journey, on foot all the time, she at last succeeded in reaching the state of a friendly Tsawbwa (chief), under whose hospitable roof she now resides, anxiously looking for Prince Nyoung Yau, who has been repeatedly invited over by a large number of Tsawbwas, anxious to fight under his banner and carry him triumphantly back to the "golden city."

LOVE TOKENS MADE INTO TROUT-FLIES.

"A most extraordinary story of trout-flies made out of human hair was related to me some time ago by a friend of mine, who is a manufacturer of sportsmen's materials," said a jeweller to a Philadelphia *Times* reporter, while an amused smile played over his features. "There used to be a gay young fellow in this city who made love to every young girl he came across. He must have been rather successful, for he always managed to secure a lock of hair from each of his conquests. This young man had another equally strong passion—trout-fishing. He loved to fish for the speckled beauties of the brook and muse on the many beauteous maidens among whom he divided the treasures of his heart. An idea struck him; he would have a fly constructed out of each lock of hair he possessed. He took his collection of silky love-tokens, gleaned from perfumed tresses, to the manufacturer of sportsmen's materials and requested him to make the desired flies. When finished he placed them in his fishing pocket-book, each one attached to a card with the name of the girl and date of the gift. His subsequent fishing was a long dream of romance. Even in their broiled state the trout had a halo of memory around them which gave them a flavor for which Lucullus would have forfeited an empire. He brought every conceivable color, and kind of hair to be made into flies—black, light and dark brown, gray, white, golden, yellow, auburn and red, curly, wavy, and crinkly. In less than three years my friend made him 150 trout flies, which would be at the rate of a new girl every week. He was asked one day which colored flies he perferred. In reply he said red flies were preferable to any of the others, and that in future he intended to confine his attentions to young ladies whose heads glowed with flame-like hues. In proof of this, he married a girl with red hair, and had ten flies constructed out of one of her tresses. For some little time after his nuptials his heart remained true to his fiery-poiled bride and his red-haired flies. One day, however, he brought my friend a lock of a far deeper hue of auburn, and instructed him to make two flies, as he found the fish would no longer bite at his wife's hair. His better half discovered the change of bait and began to smell a rat. To make matters worse, he one day went to his office, leaving the key to his private desk at home in the lock. The lady examined the premises and discovered the album of flies, to which she had only the previous day added his latest conquest. The wife returned to her mother that very morning, instituted proceedings for a divorce, and gained her suit, the fly-book being produced as evidence in court. If you search the court records you will find full confirmation of what I have just told you."

NEEDLES AND PINS.

In a Philadelphia hotel dining-room the other day a lady cut the corn from the cob before eating it, and a well-dressed but bull-necked fellow whose face was greatly disfigured (he had been in a row the night before) was noticed doing the same thing. Suddenly observing the lady he asked in tones of genuine sympathy and surprise: "Why have you had your front teeth knocked out too?"

"Stuck-up things" is what the New York girls at Spring Lake beach call their Philadelphia sisters. And the Quaker city maidens, ever kind and generous, reciprocate cordially when they inquire: "Have any of those New York creatures a father who has not been accused of financial irregularities?" As a rule, the Philadelphia girl never gets left.

"That," said Bigglin to his wife, when she told him that a new silk dress was necessary for her health and happiness, "is too diaphanous." "Now, Biggin," she answered, tartly, "I want you to understand that I am not to be put down by musical terms. You can call it a fortissimo or a trombolo, but I'm going to have that dress.'

"But why did you leave her so hastily?" asked a sympathizing friend who was trying to console a lover for his separation from the object of his idolatry. "Oh, it was a sudden impulse." "What sort of an impulse?" "I don't know exactly," returned the sufferer, thoughtfully, "but it must have been at least a No. 12."

Things one would rather have left unsaid: Amiable hostess—"What! must you go already? Really, professor, it's too bad of this sweet young wife of yours to carry you off so early. She always does." Professor—"No, no, not always, Mrs. Bright. At most houses I positively have to drag her away."

"Edward, what do I hear—that you have disobeyed your grandmother, who told you just now not to jump down those steps?" "Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa; she only came to the door and said: 'I wouldn't jump down those steps, boys,' and I shouldn't think she would—an old lady like her."

For a little lady of 2½ years this will do: She had picked up a cane in the corner of the room and was playing with it—a plain stick bent at the end. Papa asked: "What are you doing with the cane?" "It isn't a cane!" "What is it, then?" "It's an umberella without any clothes on it."

One of the regular exercises at normal schools is writing words from dictation and giving their meaning. One of the words given out was "hazardous," which the young lady pupil spelled "hazardless," and defined "a female hazard."

Captain Berry, of the Rodgers, and Chief Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, and party left St. Petersburg for London, *en route* for New York.

Thomas Fenton, second mate of the wrecked Arctic steamer Eira, has died in Aberdeen Infirmary. He suffered from cancer on the lip throughout the voyage.

George Bennet bought a dying horse for $5, and drove into Maysville, Va., at a slashing pace. After telling several persons that he paid $200 for the beast, which did not show its condition to casual observers, he managed to get it killed by a locomotive. Then he sued the company for $200. The scheme failed, and its projector is in jail.

RECENT WAR NEWS.

The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention—British Troops Pushing Forward—The British Repulsed at Tel-el-Mahuta—Spain and the Suez Canal.

Ahemed Essad Effendi, the Sheik Ul Islam, in an interview with Lord Dufferin Thursday, explained the origin of the Egyptian revolt, with the object of showing that the Sultan had not contributed thereto. He also declared that the Sultan regarded Arabi as a rebel.

The Sheik Ul Islam paid Lord Dufferin a second visit. Lord Dufferin announced that he had received instructions from his Government to sign the draft of the military convention as agreed upon by himself and Said Pasha on the 18th inst., which had been left subject to further consideration. Lord Dufferin gave the Sheik reassuring explanations in regard to the intentions of England.

ARABI'S FORCES.

Arabia has 25,000 men and 60 guns at Tel-el-Kebir. The Seventh native infantry have been ordered to Serapeum from Suez.

According to authentic information, Arabi has 25,000 men at Kafr-el-Dwar. Large number of men are constantly entrenching at Tel-el-Kebir, and there is little doubt that the big fight of the war will occur there.

The prisoners taken at Serapeum on Monday report that many of the enemy's wounded died during the retreat across the desert to Tel-el-Kebir.

There are increased signs that Arabi is retiring from Kafr-el-Dwar.

The enemy have thrown up entrenchments on the extreme right across the sands toward Lake Aboukir, probably in consequence of the movement of the Highlanders on Sunday which threatened to outflank them.

Al Effendi, the loyal Governor of Port Said, has been appointed provisional Governor of Ismailia, and proceeded there Thurday in the Khedive's steamer "Beseres," which also takes Lord Charles Beresford, Morice Bey, Dulier Bey, Seoral Bey and three of the Khedive's officers, who immediately proceed to the front.

At Ismailia, the Egyptians have cut the Fresh water Canal, but the supply of water will suffice for some time.

The British have captured Ruchdi Pasha, formerly the Khedive's Minister of Finance, and Seulikar Pasha, of the Khedive's household, who espoused the cause of Arabi. The police have arrested 19 Greeks who were pillaging the Arab quarter.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING FORWARD.

The troops now at Nefisch, with the addition of three squadrons of the Household Cavalry, two guns, a detachment of Hussars and mounted infantry have gone to El Magfar, on the Freshwater Canal, about four miles west of Nefisch, leaving one regiment there to guard the bridge over the canal.

Sir Garnet Wolseley intends pushing into the interior at once. A tramway is been rapidly laid between the railway station and the quay.

The Government schoolmaster arrived at Port Said from Cairo on the 14th. He states that torchlight processions parade nightly, men and boys calling on Allah to send death to the English and all Christian dogs. The Coptic Archbishop, for fear of his life, is doing all demanded of him by Arabi. The latter is levying war contributions throughout the country. Every fellah must pay from 2 to 8 piastres, according to his possessions, half his cattle and a measure of wheat.

There has arrived at Port Said from Soudan an Egyptian officer, who says that he is deputed by Mehemit Naadi, Governor of Soudan, to inform the Khedive that he and all the officers and soldiers under his command are loyal and will not recognize Arabi.

The Work of Lightning.

George Coleman was killed by lightning while reading a book under a tree.

A travelling photographer was killed by lightning in his car at Corinth, Ky.

Mrs Frank Acorn of Dedham, Mass., was killed by lightning while at work at her sewing machine.

Lightning struck the rod supporting a weather vane on the steeple of the Dutch church at Colt's Neck and split the steeple open.

At Chautauqua Lake lightning struck the young daughter of James Hamilton, tearing her shoes from her feet and burning off her hair, but not otherwise injuring her.

The tin gutter leading to the cistern of a house in Galveston, Texas, conducted a lightning stroke into the house, where it killed Mrs. Emily Scheidmandt and two large dogs that were lying beside her.

Robert Fleming and William Bird of Clay County, Kansas, were standing on either side of the driver while riding in a field during a thunder storm. Lightning killed them both without injuring the driver beyond stunning him for a minute.

A load of hay on which Philander Young, his son Charles and two grandsons were riding at Worcester, Vt., was struck by lightning. One of the grandsons, aged 14, was killed, and all were rendered unconscious. Young recovered in time to rescue the others from the burning hay. One of the horses was also killed.

At Wawayanda, N.Y., lightning struck the large summer boarding house of C. H. Holbert, throwing the plaster from the walls, tearing a great hole in the roof, and setting it on fire and splintering the woodwork right and left through the middle of the building. The hotel was filled with guests, but no one was injured.

Mrs. Charles Huber of Miskapoo, Kansas, held her infant on her lap while her son, aged 11, and Katie Rogers, aged 12, sat on either side of her. "We are safe here with mamma," said the boy. A bolt of lightning struck a large tree in front of the porch on which they were and killed the two children, leaving the mother and infant totally unharmed.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

If you haven't been away this summer it may make you feel reconciled to learn that only five summer hotels out of six will more than clear expenses.

An English judge holds that a young man who walked home with a girl and said he hoped his wife would have just such a lisp as she had was guilty of premature marriage.

An Englishman has eloped with his mother-in-law because she had the money and the daughter had none. This is the hardest way of earning a living yet discovered.

A St. Louis girl 16 years old, pretty as a picture and having a voice as soft as currant jelly, can split the panel of a common pine door with one blow of her fist. She is not engaged.

A clergyman having told a poor woman that, on the whole, Providence had treated her pretty well, she agreed to it. "I don't deny it," said she, "but I sometimes think it has got even with me on corns."

Many years ago a fortune-teller prophesied that a young girl at Fresokill, L. I., would die when she was 30 years old. Last week, punctual to the day, she died. Just before sunrise, her mother and sister spy, they saw a shadow come into the room through a window and hover over the bed where Mrs. Newman lay dying. It remained only a few seconds, after which she was found to be dead.

A married woman in Ohio having agreed with her husband to give their property to an adopted daughter, who had grown up thinking she was their own, has, now that her husband is dead, told the story in hopes of getting the whole of his estate. The daughter, however, insists that she shall live up to the agreement she voluntarily made with her husband, and the case is in the courts.

A little girl only 12 years old last week leaped into the deep water at Bath, Long Island, and clung to a little boy aged 9, who had fallen into the water, until rescue came and took them both out. The father of the rescued boy gave her a gold watch and chain as a token of his gratitude. There's more than one young man who in a few years will be glad enough to fall into the water on condition of her jumping in after him.

Quickness of discrimination is one of the first requisites to the successful pursuit of professional horse-stealing in Arkansas. When confronted recently by two sheriffs, one covering him with a "bull-dog" revolver, and the other with a long rifle-barrelled pistol, a thief said, "Gentlemen, if you both had guns like that" (pointing toward the revolver), "I'd have given you a tussle; but I don't want no truck with them tarantulas"—amd he thrust his thumb in the direction of the slender barrelled weapon.

A Colorado Sheriff recently caught a young horse thief, and being pleased with his manners, gave him employment on the ranche while under bonds awaiting trial. But in less than a week the young man fascinated, carried off and married the Sheriff's daughter, who is only 15 years old. The girl is now at home and saw her husband for only fifteen minutes after the marriage. The Sheriff has taken steps to have the marriage annulled. He wants to know what that young man won't steal.

The chief sportsman of Hartwell, Ga., tells us that he practised with a toy rifle until he could hit a nail with the little bullet every time, and then went frog hunting in the mill pond. Seeing a big specimen meditating on a log, he began firing. On the twenty-seventh round the game rolled into the water, but when taken out it was found alive, though terrible swollen. The frog had mistaken the bullets for flies, caught them in his mouth, swallowed every one without discovering the error, and been finally carried overboard by the weight of lead.

A Woman and her Balloon.

Mlle. Carlotta, aeronaut, who ascended from Congress Spring Park, Saratoga, Wednesday afternoon, descended safely. She says when the balloon was seen to veer to the north it struck a new current, and for a time was whirled around in a vortex, and the basket was shaken and twisted in a frightful manner. Her barometer showed that she was two miles and a half high, and it was so cold that her breath condensed and steamed as on a January morning. Just after she began to descend the valve cord broke, and she could not control the balloon. It came down quite rapidly toward the large tract of woods and she could not control her landing place. She did not dare to throw out her ballast, for fear she could not descend when she desired. The balloon came sweeping down, and bounded along on the tops of the trees until finally its cords got twisted in the branches, and it was held fast to the top of a tree in the depths of the Hosea Baker woods. Fortunately, the attention of James Cleveland was attracted to the balloon as it descended, by the great commotion among the chickens and turkeys, and he set out and found her in her perilous position. He was obliged to chop down the tree, when the balloon and the aeronaut also came down with only a few scratches. The balloon which is sixty-five feet in circumference when filled, was borne on Mr. Cleveland's shoulders out of the woods, and Mlle. Carlotta, with her silken car, reached Saratoga by private conveyance about 10 o'clock in the evening. The distance to the Baker woods is about six miles. This is the eightieth ascension that Mlle. Carlotta has made, and the sixty-seventh with this balloon.

A Strange Phenomenon.

Mackerel fishermen returning from the eastern coast describe a strange phenomenon which they do not pretend to explain. They say that beginning at a point off Monhegan, Me., and extending north-east for sixty-five or seventy miles, the blue water is sharply cut by a whitish stream some thirty miles in width. The line of demarkation is perfectly distinct and extends downward like a wall as far as the eye can penetrate. Mackerel swimming into the white water are peculiarly affected by the change, and display in their movements great activity and uneasiness. Capt. Stephen J. Martin, a veteran fisherman and an employe of the United States fish commission, remembers that in 1849, in the same region, the ocean presented a similar appearance, and that the phenomenon was repeated in 1851 on the southeastern part of George's bank.

ROUGET DE LISLE.

Some Facts About the Author of the Hymn of the "Marseillaise."

M. de Freycinet unveiled the statue of Rouget de l'Isle recently at Choisy-le-Roi. While the guests were waiting for this some of the visitors went to the house where Rouget de l'Isle passed the last few years of his life. People are still alive who remember him, weary and taciturn, crawling painfully along as he tried to aid digestion by a walk after breakfasting off bread and cheese at the cost of his friend M. Voiart or after dining with Gen. Blein. Half a century ago no one could have recognized, in the gray-haired, wrinkled old man, the brilliant young officer who stands brandishing his sword on high with his left hand clasped on his heart singing "Aux arms, citoyens," on the market-place of Choisy-le-Roi. Among the persons invited by the municipality was M. Amedee Rouget de l'Isle, the nephew of the hero of the day, and bearing a striking resemblance to his uncle, if one may judge from the portraits of the time. The nephew looked round at the declarations and at the manifestation, which was more political than personal, and explained, with all the authority of one who has written from authentic documents the life and memoirs of the author of the "Marseillaise," that his uncle was not a republican, and that his family were royalists, who had given their support to the cause of constitutional monarchy. When Rouget de l'Isle wrote his famous poem, which has been adopted as the national anthem by the republic, it was modestly entitled the "Chant de Guerre," and composed for the army of the Rhine.

A number of anecdotes were related about the life and habits of the little old man whose Alsatian costume and poverty covered the author of the song which has become the war cry of the revolution, and which sounded in the ears of the old aristocracy as they marched proudly and disdainfully to the scaffold. The secret of his long and lonely life has been told. It is said that he was very fond of fireworks, and was a clever pyrotechnist. He was paying his attentions to a young lady at Courbevoie, and one Sunday when he was invited to dine by the parents of his intended he took some fireworks with him and promised to let them off in the morning. Before he left he kept his promise, and the young lady with her parents, repaired to the garden. The stick of one of the rockets fell so unfortunately that the young girl was mortally wounded, and died within a few days, to the inexpressible grief of her lover. He remained faithful of her memory, and is said never again to have smiled on a woman. The garret where Rouget de l'Isle died is still to be seen, and when the owner of the house tells those who call on him the story of the man whom Choisy-le-Roi delighted to honor, it was impossible not to remember the anecdote told by M. de la Ferriere. One day Brig. Gen. Rouget de L'Isle was talking to Mme. Dolouriere and one of the ladies of honor to Queen Marie Amele at Lyons. The ladies, who had heard of the manner in which the general had struggled to obtain promotion, were surprised to learn that the soldier was about to be placed on the half-pay list without the brevet rank which would increase the pension to which he was already entitled. They asked him how he could account for having been forgotten by the restoration and Louis Philippe. "Oh, family affairs, ladies! family affairs!" said the general. He was pressed for a further explanation, and then said that the small amount of interest he had hoped to have commanded had been taken from him by the conduct and notoriety of one of his nieces, a daughter of his brother. "What niece?" asked the ladies, anxious to know her name. "The Marseillaise!" replied the general, who was at once understood, for the hymn of Rouget de l'Isle will even in France be associated with the hideous scenes enacted on the Place de la Revolution and with the horrors committed in the provinces by the butchers and iconoclasts; who sang it as they violated God's altar and slew his priests.—*Paris Letter to the London Globe.*

Why she Talked to the Fly Screen Man.

She knew he was the fly screen man by the samples under his arm, but she held the door open and permitted him to say:

"Madam, I notice that you haven't a fly screen at any door or window."

"Not a one," she answered.

"You must be overrun with flies?"

"We are."

"Flies are a terrible nuisance?"

"Yes, indeed."

"And this seems to be a good locality for mosquitoes?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"I presume they bother you nights?"

"Very much."

"And a great deal of dust blows into a house not protected by screens?"

"A great deal, sir."

"And how many windows have you in the house?"

"Sixteen."

"Each one ought to have a half size."

"Yes, sir."

"And I can make them cheaper for you than any other man in the business."

"I think you can."

"Do you prefer plain green or figured?"

"Well, I always did like plain green."

"Very well; I will measure the windows and take your order."

"You needn't trouble yourself any further," she quietly replied.

"What? Don't you want screens."

"No, sir. The other day the woman across the street had ten minutes' conversation with a tin peddler, and she's had her nose in the air over me ever since. A fly-screen man is about three times as high as a potato man, and I've been talking with you to let her see that she isn't the only lady in town who can put on airs. She's mad as a hen by this time, and now you get up and dust or I'll have my dog run you clear to the river.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Montreal has had another sensation in the shape of an action for defamation of character brought by a notorious courtesan against one of the city journals. As the proprietors of the paper in question are prepared to justify their statements and are about to subpœna witnesses, a general stampede of high-toned frequenters of the plaintiff's house has taken place.

MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

Prof. Brown's Experiment at the Guelph Model Farm.

[From the Advance Report of the Experimental Department Ontario Agricultural College.]

Any branch of science that is intimately related to the more prominent necessaries of human life must be the most interesting of all sciences. The beauties of study in astronomy and geology cannot, for example, compare in intrinsic value with animal physiology and chemistry as taught through the upbuilding of a fattening steer and of a bushel of wheat; yet the discoverer of a planet or of a new compound secures the world's applause, as against the producer of improved food for man. That this will always be so is not evident, because, as the world becomes more practical, it will also become more honest in the distribution of favours that bear upon the every-day comforts of its people.

THE PURPOSE OF CATTLE FATTENING

is to obtain the largest quantity of the best quality of beef, at the least cost, under three years of age.

To aim at breeding, raising and fattening one cattle beast from every ten cultivated acres of the province.

To grow all the food required for these purposes within ourselves.

The animals to weigh alive not less than 1,500 pounds each.

The net cost of production, giving credit for manure, not to exceed five cents per pound, live weight.

To obtain one ton of manure per month from each cattle beast over two years old, when stabled to finish the fattening process.

The value of such manure, under the best management, to be made worth $2.50 per ton.

THE ANIMAL IN CATTLE FATTENING.

In any case it is desirable to have:
Purity of sire;
A certain age and sex;
A quiet disposition;
Quality, as indicated by fine head and ears, fine bone, horn, tail, and a medium thick skin, having plenty of fine, soft, silky hair, with mellowness;
A weight-carrying frame;
Such a breed will mature, or pre-mature, from two to three years of age;
Having the character of doing best upon Ontario pastures;
Giving the best quality of flesh, with least offal;
Sure breeders and good nurses;
The Shorthorn grade is best for weight, early maturity, and stall-feeding;
The Hereford grade is best for hardiness and grazing disposition;
The Aberdeen Poll grade is best for an even average of all requirements;
The Galloway grade is best for extreme hardiness and quality of flesh;
The Devon grade is best for good nursing and sure breeding.

THE FOOD OF FATTENING CATTLE.

Its use is to:—
Keep up animal heat, or life;
Repair the waste;
Increase growth;
Produce flesh and fat.
Its value is affected by:—
The particular breed;
Age of the animal;
Individual character;
Conditions of life, such as temperature;
Management.

In growing our own cattle food, the first question should be, How much beef can we get per acre? the second, How much manure are we able to return?

The amount of increase that may be calculated upon as the produce of certain quantities and kinds of food depends upon paragraphs eight to thirty.

Chemically, we can calculate upon getting one pound of flesh from any food that has ten parts of dry substances in its composition; thus, 100 pounds of Swede turnip, having as much as ninety parts of water, will only give the pound of flesh, while 100 pounds of corn, having only thirteen parts of water, will give ten pounds of flesh.

Practically, foods give results according to their chemical analysis, when combined, or mixed, to suit the particular animal system.

For example, a mixture of corn, peas and oats will give better results than corn alone, although seven per cent. lower in nutritive properties.

Never forget the difference between "life" food and "fattening" food; starch and sugar keep up heat and life, and unless they are supplied along with fats and oils the fattening process will be slower, because heat and life would have to be supplied from the fats and oils; if given in excess starch and sugar will produce fat on animals.

A young animal, building its bone and muscle, requires different kinds and quantities of food from the more mature one. Hay, straw and other fodders are best for the immature animal; they are also heat and fat makers, and would fatten alone, though slowly.

Rapid growth and much fat are opposed to each other; so, to grow carcase and also fatten early, requires bone-forming and fat-forming materials—they must go together.

A maturing animal—cattle two to three years old—having built the most of its frame, requires less fodders and more flesh and fat-formers. Grain in many forms is therefore best for finishing fattening cattle.

From birth to the time a cattle beast is ripe, the daily rate of increase on an average should not be less than one and one-half pounds—thus, a three-year-old should weigh 1,600 pounds; a two and one-half-year-old, 1,360; and a two-year-old 1,100 pounds alive.

But, in fact, the daily rate of increase is more up to two years than at any time afterwards. A two-year-old, well done to, will weigh 1,400, and if carried on to three years will not scale less than 1,800 pounds. This may be called *pre-maturing*.

Very much, then, of the success of obtaining big weights in a short time lies in a knowledge of individual character and the proper proportions and kinds of food.

The best kind of permanent pasture—a mixture of certain grasses and clovers—under favourable conditions, will give a greater daily increase than any other form of food.

A two-year-old cattle beast put to such pasture on May 15, when it weighs 1,100 pounds, will stand 1,400 on Oct. 1 following. The addition of grain under such circumstances does not add correspondingly to weight, though it does so on comparatively poor pasture.

Proper shelter and water on pasture means forty per cent. of the increase.

Where no first-class permanent pasture is kept, it is desirable to provide for short commons by having a regular supply of green fodders; feed these either upon the fields or by "soiling."

Soiling fattening cattle in Ontario implies the production of one animal per acre, in place of three acres of ordinary pasture maintaining one; the principal soiling crops are corn, lucerne, red clover, tares and oats, rye and rape.

When it is desired to prepare for exhibitions or for extra condition at Christmas, soiling, in a loose box, all summer, in addition to grain, cannot be surpassed by any other form of feeding.

Straw cut and slightly fermented is one-fourth more valuable for fattening.

Green oat straw and pea straw together are about equal in value to hay.

Thirty-five pounds swede turnips, six pounds clover hay, and 2½ pounds oil cake will produce one pound of beef.

One ton of fermented cut straw and two hundred pounds oil cake is equal to one ton of hay.

Six pounds hay, one pound bran, twenty pounds turnips and five pounds corn meal will add one pound to the weight of a good two-year old steer.

Six pounds hay, one pound bran, twenty pounds turnips and six pounds pea meal will do the same thing.

The like quantities of hay, bran, turnips, and 7½ pounds crushed oats, will do the same thing.

Corn, peas, oats and barley will pay to fatten cattle, when not over one cent. per pound in the market.

Barley meal gives a fine finish and sleek, mellow handling.

In soiling, green fodder is safer when cut and mixed with cut straw or hay, allowed to slightly ferment and sprinkled with meal.

It is still an unsettled question whether cooked food or raw food is best for cattle fattening.

All animals fatten cheaper and faster on prepared raw food, as against whole or uncut hay and roots.

Every animal that chews the cud must have bulk; it is not enough to give sufficient nutritive value in small quantities; the stomach must be filled to give material for ruminating.

Most foods are better in combination than alone.

Combine so as to have little or no waste.

Fat-producing and flesh-producing food together will give sixty per cent. more increase than when given singly.

For young cattle give one of flesh to eight of heat producing substances, and to older ones give one to six.

Most food of young cattle goes to make up bone and muscle, leaving third-class manure.

Most food of half-grown animals goes to make flesh, leaving second-class manure.

Most food of mature animals goes to make fat and support life, the excess becoming first-class manure.

Exclusive of water chemically, animals coming to maturity will eat about one-fiftieth of their own weight per day.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FATTENING CATTLE.

Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness.

All animals increase in weight in proportion to the quantity and character of the food consumed, if fed exactly according to breed, size and condition of surroundings.

Give fattening cattle as much as they will eat, and often—five times a day.

Never give rapid changes of food, but change often.

A good guide for the safe quantity of grain per day to maturing cattle is one pound to every hundred of their weight; thus, an animal weighing 1,000 may receive ten pounds of grain.

Early stall feeding in the fall will make the winter's progress more certain by thirty per cent.

Give as much water and salt at all times as they will take.

In using roots, it is one guide to give just so much, in association with other things, so that the animal will not take any water.

In building, have warmth with complete ventilation, without currents, never under 40°, nor over 70° Fah.

A cold, damp, airy temperature causes animals to consume more food without corresponding results in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used as fuel to keep up warmth.

Stall-feeding is better for fat-making than box or yard management, irrespective of health.

The growing animal, intended for beef, requires a little exercise daily to promote muscle and strength of constitution; when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

Currying daily is equal to seven per cent. of the increase.

Keep the temperature of the body about 100°, not under 95°, nor over 105° Fah.

Don't forget that one animal's meat may be another animal's poison.

It takes three days' good food to make up for one bad one.

The faster the fattening, the more the profits; less food, earlier returns, and better flesh.

Get rid of every fattening cattle beast before it is three years old.

Every day an animal is kept, after being prime, there is loss exclusive of manure.

The external evidences of primeness are full rumps, flanks, twist, pulse, ab udder vein and eye.

A good cattle man means a difference of one-fourth. He should know the likes and dislikes of every animal.

It pays to keep one man in constant attendance on thirty head of fattening cattle.

Immediately an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process.

Never begin fattening without a definite plan.

A steady, frosty winter is better than an open one for cattle fattening in Ontario.

There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well for the sake of the manure alone.

No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quality of food—the manure must be properly valued.

On an average it costs, on charging every possible item, twelve cents for every additional pound added to the weight of a two or three-year-old fattening cattle beast.

In this country the market value of store cattle can be increased thirty-six per cent. during six months of the fattening finish.

In order to secure a sure profit, no store cattle beast, of the right stamp and well done to, can be sold at less than 4½ cents per pound, live weight.

In the finishing of a two-year-old for beef, during the last six months of winter its financial history consists of three things of nearly proportionate values:—

(1) Value of animal, previous to entry for finishing, 1,300 pounds at 5 cents	$ 60 00
(2) Cost (not value) of food for six months	35 00
(3) Total value of fattened cattle, 1,500 lbs. at 7 cents	$ 95 00
	$105 00
Cash profit	10 00
(4) Value of manure produced	30 00
Total profit	$ 40 00

During winter feed thus for finishing:—

First month—Common turnips, 40 pounds; straw, cut, 7 pounds; hay, cut, 5 pounds; oats, crushed, 5 pounds.

Second and third months—Swede turnips, 40 lbs; hay, cut, 7 pounds; straw, cut, 3 pounds; corn, 6 pounds; bran, 2 pounds.

Fourth and fifth months—Swedes and mangels, 50 pounds; hay, 10 pounds; corn and peas, 10 pounds; bran, 6 pounds.

Sixth month—Mangels and swedes, 50 pounds; hay, 12 pounds; corn, peas and oats, 12 pounds; bran, 3 pounds; oil cake, 3 pounds.

A Woman on Woman.

Upon the whole, it is a dreadful bother to be a woman, and to do the business up in good shape.

In the first place, you've got to look well, or else you're nobody. A man may be homely, and still popular. Whiskers cover up most of his face, and if he has a large mouth nobody mistrusts it; and if he has wrinkles, bad on his forhead, his friends speak of his many cares, and of his thoughtful disposition, and tell each other that his wrinkles are lines of thought. Lines of thought, indeed! when in all probability his forehead is wrinkled by the habit he has of scowling at his wife when the coffee isn't strong enough.

A woman must always be in good order throughout. Her hair must be frizzed and banged as fashion demands, and she must powder if she has a shining skin; and she must manage to look sweet, no matter how sour she may feel; and she must hang just so, and her laces must be always spotless, and her boot buttons must be all in place, and her finger-nails clean, and she mustn't whistle nor climb fences, nor stone cats, nor swear when she's mad.

She can't go out alone, because she must be protected. She can't go anywhere when it rains, because her hair won't stay crimped, and she'll get mud on her petticoats and things. She can't be a Free Mason, because she would tell their secrets and everybody would know about that goat and that gridiron. She can't smoke, because it wouldn't be feminine. She can't go courting, because it is unwomanly. But she must get married before 30, or everybody will feel wronged. People will sigh over her and wonder why it is that the men "don't seem to take," and all the old maids and widows will smile significantly—and keep quiet.

It is everybody's business who a woman marries. The whole neighborhood put their heads together and talk over the pros and cons and decide whether she is good enough for him. And they criticise the shape of her nose and the way she does up her hair, and relate how lazy her grandfather was and how her Aunt Sally sold beans and buttermilk.

A woman must wear No. 2 boots on No. 3 feet, and she must manage to dress well on seventy-five cents a week; she mustn't be vain and she must be kind to the poor, and go regularly to the sewing society meetings, and be ready to dress dolls, make aprons and tidies for church fairs.

She must always have the masculine buttons in the family sewed on so that they never will come off while in use, and she must keep the family hosiery so that everybody would mistrust that there were toes inside of the stockings when they are on.

She must hold herself in continual readiness to find everything her husband has lost—and a man never knows where anything is. He will put his boots away on the parlor sofa, and when he has hunted for them half an hour he will appear to his wife, with a countenance like that of an avenging angel and demand to know "What she has done with his boots?"

She must shut all the doors after her lord and master, and likewise the bureau drawers, for a married man was never known to shut a drawer. It would be as unnatural as for a hen to go in swimming for recreation.

Ah, there are a good many tricks in the trade of what is called "living together!"

A woman is expected to take care of the baby even after the first infantile wonder multiplies into a round dozen. And if he doubles up with the colic, or the trials of cutting teeth, necessary evils of the mumps and measles, and scarlet fever and rash, and throat distemper, and short sleeves and bare legs, and pins sticking into him, and too much candy, and a bad temper, why, her husband tells her that "he does wish she'd try to quiet her baby." And he says it just as if he fully believed that she alone was responsible for its existence; and as if he thought she was considerably to blame for it, too.

We might go on indefinitely with the troubles being a woman brings; and if there is a man in the world who thinks a woman has an easy time of it, why just let him pin a pound of false hair to his head, and get inside a new pair of corsets and put on a pull-back overskirt, and be a woman himself, and see how he likes it.

The gigantic oak on Mount Vernon known as "Washington's Oak," was destroyed by lightning the other day. The tree had many historic associations, and Washington's favorite resting place after the heat and labors of the day was beneath its shade.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We owe an apology to our readers for the non-appearance of the REVIEW last week, but the delay was quite unavoidable on account of the volunteer camp at Cobourg being prolonged longer than we expected. We can only ask, however, that our patrons will overlook the omission this time, which we promise to make good at the end of every subscriber's year. We trust this will be satisfactory; if not, then we can only fall back on the words of the celebrated New York "statesman,"—"What are you going to do about it?"

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Conservative party held a convention at Toronto last week, to organize for the approaching Ontario elections. There was a large attendance reported by the city papers, some 2,000 delegates present, and hundreds who could not obtain admittance to the Shaftsbury Hall for want of room. The convention lasted two days. On the first day speeches were made by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Meredith, the Ontario leader of the Conservative party in the Local House, and Hon. Mr. Morris. The speeches were able and no doubt effective from a party standpoint. On the second day resolutions forming the platform of the party were passed and brief addresses delivered by movers and seconders. We note that Mr. A. F. Wood moved the second resolution. Hon. Mr. Tilley delivered an address principally made up of financial statements, comparing the past with the present state of prosperity in the country. The Conservative party to judge from their expressions are sanguine of success, and if the Dominion elections are to be any criterion they certainly have grounds for so thinking. No doubt the struggle when it does come will be fierce and sharp. The time for holding the next elections is not known to the general public, but we are inclined to think not before spring, certainly not before another session of the House as the writs for the eight by-elections have been issued to take place on the 18th October, which would not be the case if a general election was near at hand. Mr. Mowat's government has had a long lease of power and no doubt is sharing the fate of all governments—that is a tendency to dissolution.

ENGULFED.

Scarcely has the painful impression upon the public mind caused by the loss of the *Manitoulin* passed away when the news is received of another terrible calamity upon our northern lake. The news of the loss of the steamer *Asia*, of the Great Northern Transit Company's line, will carry grief and desolation to the hearths of many Canadian homes. The *Asia* had taken the place of the ill-fated *Manitoulin*, which was burned in the early part of this season on the route from Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie. She left Owen Sound about midnight on Wednesday with about one hundred souls aboard, the majority bound for the lumbering shanties. Shortly before noon on Thursday the terrible gale which swept over the western peninsula struck the ship, and after rolling heavily in the trough of the sea for about twenty minutes she foundered. A number of passengers and crew took to the boats, only one of which is known to have landed. This boat contained the only survivors, Mr. D. A. Tinkiss, of Manitowaning, and Miss Christy Ann Morrison, from near Owen Sound. The other five occupants of the boat perished from exhaustion and exposure. The survivers suffered greatly from exposure to the wind and waves, but both, it is thought, will recover. The story of the loss of the doomed ship and her boats' crews, as related by Mr. Tinkiss, is heartrending.

At Manilla no less than five hundred and thirty-seven persons died of cholera this month.

The Ontario Government have issued the writs for the eight vacant seats in the Legislature. The nominations are to be held on Wednesday, the 11th of Oct., and the election one week later. West Hastings is one of the constituencies in which an election is to be held.

Trouble has broken out between the English and French speaking population of Quebec over the appointment of a civic official. The French members of the City Council are charged with violating an understanding regulating the distribution of offices, and actions to unseat several French members are threatened.

VICTORY!

ENGLISH ARMS TRIUMPHANT IN EGYPT.

A Brilliant Charge and a Crushing Defeat.

Up to the middle of last week the position of affairs in Egypt remained practically the same,—rather unfavorable if anything to the British force. On the 13th, however, Wolseley had completed his arrangements for a determined attack on Tel-el-Kebir, the greatest stronghold of the enemy, and the result proved that the old-time power of British soldiers is not now wanting. The attack was commenced at daybreak, and so impetuous was the charge of the British troops that in twenty minutes they had carried the strong entrenchments of the rebels at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy, numbering three to their one, were utterly routed and driven from the field. The enemy's killed numbered 2000, and they lost 3000 prisoners, while the British loss was only about 200. The victory was most complete; the defeat crushing.

The well earned victory at Tel-el-Kebir was the master-stroke that laid the rebellion low, and since that brilliant victory the advance of the British has been nothing else than a triumphal march. Zagazig, Balbeis, and lastly Cairo, have one after the other been successfully occupied by our troops, while away in the rear of our army, Damietta, at the month of the Nile, and Kafr-el-Dwar, that menaced Alexandria, have tendered submission and sued for peace. The magazines, stores, tents and warlike material of the enemy have been either captured or destroyed, and the chieftain Arabi, the brain and spirit of the whole movement, is a prisoner at Cario. Congratulations pour in on Wolseley and his gallant army from every quarter, and even the tardy Turk takes the trouble to compliment Wolseley—and tender him advice! The obstructions in the Fresh Water Canal have been removed, so that the water supply is again sufficient; railway communication has been restored, and everything points to the utter suppression of the rebellion and a speedy return of the blessings of peace.

BRIGHTON SHOOTING CASE.

BRIGHTON, Aug. 30.—The sad and painful tragedy which took place last week, mentioned in these columns, in which a young lady shoots a drunken man, has received a thorough sifting at the hands of Coroner Fife and a jury of thirteen residents of the village. The verdict is to the effect that "the deceased Henry Ryan came to his death from the effects of a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Miss Hattie Wright, and that while the jury fail to find sufficient evidence to prove that she fired with murderous intent, they feel it necessary to record their disapproval of her undue haste in endangering the man's life without ascertaining his motive for entering her premises."

Miss Wright has furnished bonds for her appearance at court when called upon, herself for $200, and two sureties in $1,000.

OVER A PRECIPICE.

A DRUNKEN COUPLE ROLL OVER THE NIAGARA RIVER BANK.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., Aug. 30.—This morning at six o'clock Mrs. Brennan, residing on the River road near the English church, on stepping out of doors, heard a cry for help in the direction of the bank of the river. She at once notified Thomas Wynn, of the Ontario police, who, on examining the place, found a woman lodged in a tree about ten feet over the edge of the bank, and overlooking a precipice of 150 feet deep. A rope was secured, and with the assistance of Thomas Reilly, Mr. Brennan, and Joseph Boydson. Thomas Wynn brought the woman safely to the top of the bank. A man's hat was found near the place, and the officer, on on making further examination, found a man dead on the rugged rocks beneath, having fallen 150 feet. The woman, being questioned, gave the following particulars, the dead man being her husband:—It seems they came here from Hamilton, Ont., three weeks ago. She said her husband's name was James Crumly, but he has been going under the *alias* of Rutherford, and is a tinsmith, 49 years old. Her age is 50. Both have been drinking very heavily of late, and having no place to go laid down some time during the night, and when asleep and intoxicated fell over the bank. Had she not caught on the tree she would also have been a corpse this morning, and no one would have known how they met their death.

MARRIED.

BROAD—LACKIE.—On Sept 6th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. F. McAmmond, B. A., James R. Broad, of the township of Madoc, to Margaret Lackie, of Elziver.

HOLLAND—HAGGERTY.—By the the same, on Sept 13th at the Methodist parsonage, Madoc, George William Holland to Clarissa Haggarty, both of the township of Huntington.

TRUMBLE—MAYBEE.—On Wednesday, 6th September, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. B. Tucker, Levi F. Trumble of the township of Limerick to Phebe Victoria, youngest daughter of Malcolm Maybee, Esq., of the township of Cashel.

DIED.

FOX.—In Madoc township, on Tuesday, September 19th, Mrs. Winnifred Fox, aged 77 years, 5 months and 12 days.

WOOD.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. Mott, of Picton, on Tuesday the 5th of September, inst., Mrs. Frances Wood, wife of Thomas S. Wood, Esq., aged 88 years.

The safest, best and cheapest medicine in the world is Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. Sold in large bottles at 50 cents by all Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm to Let.

IN the Township of Madoc, Lot 6, in 10th concession. About 4 miles from the village of Madoc, containing 100 acres, nearly all under cultivation. For particulars apply to MRS. HUGH GOLLWAY, Madoc.

September 14th, 1882. 283-3t

I am now receiving

FRESH OYSTERS!

We retail them by the can, pint glass, or serve them up by the plate.

WATERMELONS, PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, &c., kept in stock during the season.

I always keep the largest and best assortment of FINE CANDIES in town.

S. A. DAVIS.

Madoc, Sep. 13, 1882.

Sign—"LUNCH ROOM."

Royal Insurance Co'y

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000.

Queen Insurance Co'y

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO'Y

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,188,000.

Canada Life Insurance Com'y.

CAPITAL, - - $5,000,000.

THIS is the most popular Life Insurance Company doing business, and offers the greatest advantages to insurers.

HARRY H. O'FLYNN, Agent.

OFFICE—Banking House of E. D. O'Flynn, Madoc.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

All the School Books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for sale at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

Schools supplied with Campbell's Maps, mounted on rollers and varnished, at Publisher's prices, at

Wilson's Drug Store,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

1882

NORTH HASTINGS!

WAREHOUSE.

I AM prepared to purchase all kinds of grain delivered at the North Hastings Warehouse, and for which the highest prices will be paid.

Mr. Alex. Miller is again engaged as warehouseman.

A. F. WOOD.

Madoc, Aug. 24, 1882. 281.

Just opened a large stock of

BOOTS

—AT—

"THE RIGHT HOUSE."

D. C. CLARKE.

GUNS,

RIFLES,

& REVOLVERS,

Cheap at

R. R. CASEMENT & CO'S.

—:x:—

N. B.—

We have arranged to deliver any gun mentioned in Stark's catalogue at his prices, delivered free of extra charges in Madoc.

R. R. CASEMENT & CO.

MADOC, Aug. 13th, 1882.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

of Portland, Maine.

ASSETS:- - $6,264,215.57.

Death Claims paid during the month of May, 1882.....$54,442.00.
Endowments paid during the month of May, 1882..... 20,476.18.
Total for May..... $74,918.18

Total Payment to Policy Holders, over - $18,500,000.00.

It is an OLD COMPANY,—established in 1848.

Is ENDORSED by the HIGHEST INSURANCE AUTHORITIES, and the most prominent business and professional men.

Its POLICIES are INCONTESTABLE after three years from date for any cause except fraud.

Its ACCELERATED ENDOWMENTS provide that whenever the reserve upon the Policy, and the dividend additions thereto, amount to the sum insured, the Policy becomes PAYABLE AT ONCE as a matured endowment.

It is the only Company that gives the benefits of the MAINE NON-FORFEITURE LAW, specifying in definite terms by its policy contract, that there can be no forfeiture of insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid until the value of the Policy is exhausted in extended insurance.

It also provides that after ten annual premiums have been paid the dividend additions to the Policy shall be applied to the payment of premiums until exhausted when the insured may resume payment, without further medical examination.

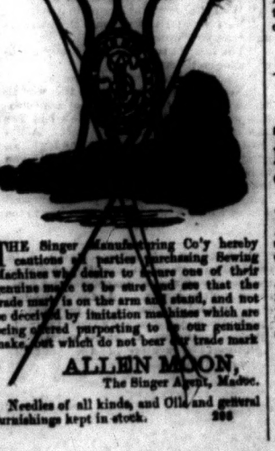
It pays its death losses promptly upon proof of death, without waiting the customary ninety days.

H. D. SMITH, *Secretary.* JOHN DE WITT, *President.*

REV. W. E. SMITH,

AGENTS WANTED. *General Agent, Bridgewater.*

CAUTION



THE Singer Manufacturing Co'y hereby cautions all parties purchasing Sewing Machines who desire to secure one of their genuine make to be sure and see that the trade mark is on the arm and stand, and not be deceived by imitation machines which are being offered purporting to be our genuine make, but which do not bear our trade mark

ALLEN MOON,
The Singer Agent, Madoc.

Needles of all kinds, and Oils and general furnishings kept in stock. 266

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SOMETIME about the 24th of July last, a brindle Cow, about 4 years old, from the Cedar School House, lot 14, 9th con. of Madoc. Any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

FRANCIS TROTTER.

Madoc, Aug. 23rd, 1882. 281-3w

FOR SALE!

The following valuable lands in the Townships of Marmora and Madoc.

NORTH East ¼ of Lot Thirteen in the 10th concession of the Township of Marmora, also Lot number Twenty-seven in the 11th concession of the same township.

Lot number 29 in the 5th concession, Lot No. 29 in the 7th concession, the west half Lot No. 30 in the 9th concession, and the west half of Lot No. 13 in the 1st concession, all in the Township of Madoc.

For terms and further particulars apply to the Bank of Toronto, Toronto,

or to JOHN LEYS,
Solicitor, Toronto.

279-10w

BROCK & CO'S PHOTOGRAPHS command higher prices than any other in the city. Studio—ROBERTSON Block. WHY?

Local Lines.

—Elsiver Council proceedings crowded out of this issue.

—A letter from N. Ingersters, on the north-west, will appear next week.

—Mr. Elias Brown returned to Madoc on Saturday last for a brief visit.

—Complete new uniforms for No. 4 Company are expected to arrive here shortly.

—Mr. W. Copp, of Toronto, is spending his holidays with Mr. F. E. O'Flynn of this village.

—The workmen on the Toronto & Ottawa Railway have not yet been paid in full for their work.

—The Model School session has commenced. There are a large number of teachers attending.

—Mr. W. J. Embury advertises for 50 men to work on the C. P. R., to whom $2.00 per day will be paid. The party leaves here on Monday.

—Messrs. E. L. Weiss, N. M. Maybee, and George Caverly left on Monday for a few weeks' hunting and fishing in the northern townships.

—Mr. Frank Sills, of Elgin, Ill., son of Chief Constable Sills, has been visiting his friends here during the past week. He left again on Tuesday.

—The bridge over Deer Creek in this village, on the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, is completed. The work of track-laying has not yet commenced.

—The prize list of the Tudor *et al* Agricultural Society's fall show, which will be held at Millbridge on Thursday, October 12th, appears in another column.

—The free fair on the 12th was well attended, in respect of buyers, and good prices offered. The number of animals on the ground, however, was not large, and were soon disposed of.

—The Central Ontario Railway Company have advertised for 500 men and 100 teams to work on that line from Eldorado north. The highest wages are offered, and the men are sure of their pay when it is earned.

—Last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Hutton preached in his church to a large audience a well prepared and instructive discourse on "Lessons from the Egyptian war." Next Sunday evening his theme will be "Egypt and Prophecy."

—S. A. Davis advertises receipts of fresh oysters, fruits, &c. We draw attention to this business as being a well deserving and rapidly increasing one. Prompt and close cash buying and selling is the invariable rule —hence the success.

Risky Enterprise.

We understand the contractors of the Ontario and Quebec railway intend to manufacture their own nitro-glycerine, a factory for that purpose being now under construction at Tweed. A life insurance agent ought to do a good business at Tweed just now.

The Singer Sewing Machines.

Mr. Allen Moon has resumed the agency of these popular sewing machines in this district, which he vacated some time ago, and will in future push the business more vigorously than ever. Mr. Moon was too successful an agent to lose, as the company no doubt found out.

Mail Service.

We are informed the residents of Wollaston have sent in a petition to the Post Office department praying for increased mail accommodation between Tbanet and Nugent post offices. What they want is a mail twice a week, instead of only once as is now accorded them. We hope they may be successful.

Township Council.

The regular meeting of the Madoc Township Council was held in the Town Hall in this village on Monday, 11th inst., and was adjourned to Monday, 18th, on account of several school sections not having sent in the amounts they required for the current year. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next.

Gold Mining at Deloro.

In another column is a letter which will have the effect of disposing of the idle rumors afloat regarding the operations of the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company at Deloro. Under the able management of Mr. R P. Rothwell, the Company is now in a fair way of realizing some returns for their extensive outlay.

Enterprise in the North.

On Friday, the 8th September, the first reaper introduced into the northern townships, was set to work in a field of oats on the farm of Mr. S. Rouse, at Maynooth, in the presence of about 200 people, by Mr. Wm. McDavitt. The machine was a Brantford make, for which Mr. McDavitt is agent. The event was worthy of being celebrated, and reflects credit on the enterprise of this gentleman.

Manitoba.

Mr. Wellington Bristol returned home from Manitoba a couple of weeks ago, looking hale and hearty, as though the breezes (not blizards) of the prairie province agreed with him. He brought with him a large variety of Manitoba grains and grasses, which can be seen at this office. Mr. Bristol broke up considerable land this summer, having secured about 1000 acres, and reports having a splendid potato crop—no bugs. He is well pleased with the country, and intends returning in a few weeks. He has several old residents of Madoc and vicinity for neighbours, and all are doing well.

R. C. Picnic at Queensboro.

The picnic at Queensboro' on Thursday last came, we are pleased to say, a splendid success, $520 being so far added to the funds of the R. C. Church, with $50 yet expected to come in. The contest for the cake was between Miss Mary Feeney, of Madoc, and Miss Sarah Baker, of Elsiver, the latter winning by a large majority. The cake realized $206. The raffle for the silver watch added $68.75 to the receipts, being won by Mr. D. Pellar, of Bridgewater. Owing to the storm which set in the games advertised were unable to be gone through with. There was a large crowd present, and a happy time spent, largely due, no doubt to the untiring exertions of Mr. P. Mellroy and those with him.

CHEESE MARKET.

INGERSOLL, September, 19th.—Thirteen factories offered 6,225 boxes of cheese. Factorymen are willing to take from 11c. to 11½ for their August make, but these figures meet with no response from buyers as there seems to be no orders on the market. Six buyers present.

Fast Binding.

Messrs. Charlie Rupert and John O'Hara bound 1133 sheaves of wheat, on the 9th of August last, on Rupert's farm, Madoc township, in less than 3 hours. This is good work.

Veterinary.

Dr. G.L. Vandervoort, Veterinary Surgeon, of Trenton, will be at Moon's Hotel on Saturday and Monday next, and remainder of the week at Dr. Vandervoort's office, Queensboro, where he can be consulted free of charge on diseases of domesticated animals. Don't fail to see him.

Another Drowning Case.

On Saturday, 2nd inst., a young man named George Terry, a brakeman on the Grand Junction timber train, was drowned in Meira Lake while bathing. A number of others were in the water with him, but it seems were powerless to render him any assistance until too late. His friends reside in Ameliasburg.

Rusticating.

Messrs. John Mouncey and W. J. Sargent, of this village, took a holiday trip north last week, and report having had a most enjoyable time, thanks to the hospitality and kindness of Messrs. Mullett and Deltor, Bronson, whose guests they were most of the time. When any one from Madoc visits friend Mullett they are sure of a royal welcome.

An Old Resident Gone.

The *Intelligencer*:—Mr. William McDavitt an old and respected resident of the Township of Thurlow, died at the family residence in Thurlow on the morning of the 18th inst. Mr. McDavitt leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. Mr. McDavitt was father of Mr. Chas. McDavitt, Reeve of Wicklow and McClure.

Fire at Millbridge.

On Wednesday night last the stables belonging to Mr. S. Golding, at Millbridge, were burned to the ground, together with two span of horses, one belonging to Hon. Bills Flint, the other to Mr. Golding, also a democrat, harness, and other articles. The loss is a serious one to Mr. Golding. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

No. 4 Company.

The following appears in the military columns of the official *Canada Gazette*:—

"Second Lieut. Charles E. Hart has been appointed lieutenant of No. 2 Company of the 49th 'Hastings' Batt., *vice* W.S.Martin, whose resignation has been accepted. The headquarters of No. 4 Company of this battalion have been changed from Belleville to Madoc. Wm. S. Volume has been appointed captain in this company, *vice* Brevet-Major J. A. G. Crozier, who has been permitted to retire retaining his brevet rank. John R. Orr has been appointed lieutenant provisionally in the same company, *vice* Robert J. Bell, out of limits."

Picnic.

The Union Sabbath School, 10th concession Huntingdon, held their annual dinner in Mr. Tummon's grove on Thursday last, A platform meeting was held before the dinner, at which stirring and eloquent addresses were delivered by Revs. Dunkley, Walker, Leach and McAmm and, also by Messrs. Tummon and Fleming, being liberally interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by the choir and a few recitations and dialogues by the children of the school. The meeting then adjourned to another part of the grove where a sumptuous banquet was partaken of. Financially it was a great success. Proceeds over $60, to be applied to the purposes of the school. Great praise is due to the ladies, Mr. E. Geary, Sec-Treas. and the Superintendent, Mr. Wm. Tummon, for the admirable way everything was carried out. Com.

Heavy Storm.

The storm that swept over this province on Thursday last did more damage throughout the country than any that has visited us for years. From all parts we hear of damage to shipping, buildings, and crops, in many places attended with loss of life. The foundering of the steamer *Asia* on Lake Huron, an account of which will be found elsewhere, was perhaps the most disastrous calamity that happened. Mr. H. Johnson informs us that while camping in the woods in Limerick on that day, his party had a narrow escape, the top of a large tree being twisted off by the fury of the gale and fell within a few feet of their camp. In this village a barn belonging to Mr. W. Dingman, on Elgin street, was blown over, a number of trees were prostrated, and many houses were so rocked as to cause the inmates considerable alarm. Happily we learn of nothing more serious in this neighborhood.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last meeting of Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks an esteemed and respected member, Brother Charles A. Rose, who, during his connection with our Lodge proved himself a faithful member and an ardent supporter of the principles of Oddfellowship in their highest and truest sense;

Be it therefore resolved, that the members of Madoc Lodge do hereby record our deep consciousness of the loss our lodge has sustained by the death of Brother Rose, and we also desire to tender our heartfelt sympathy to the parents and relatives of our departed brother, and to express the hope that He who doeth all things well will be their comforter in this the hour of their deep affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, also, that this lodge tenders an expression of its sincere sympathy and condolence to Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sills on the death of their son, John Curtis Sills, who was also a member of the brotherhood of Oddfellows.

And resolved, that these resolutions be placed on the minute book of our Lodge, and also published in the *Dominion Oddfellow* and Madoc REVIEW.

Our Volunteers.

The new Company of the 49th Battalion lately organized in this village, had their first taste of military life at the Brigade Camp which met at Cobourg on the 5th. The Company,—in fact the whole Battalion —went into camp under exceedingly unfavorable circumstances. They waited up to the 4th inst. for a new issue of clothing which had been promised and on it not coming to hand the Colonel telegraphed the commanders of companies that the battalion would not go into camp at all. With No. 4 company the men were dispersed, many leaving the village. Next day, however, came peremptory orders for the company to turn out, the clothing being promised when the men got to Cobourg. So little time was there to get the men together again that the company left here at about half its strength, but before the week was out, the balance was nearly made up and went on to camp. The other companies of the 49th were in much the same position, so that the battalion was perceptibly weak, in point of numbers. The battalion as paraded at camp was made up as follows:—

No. 1 Co., Belleville, 32 men, Capt. E. Harrison, Lieut. J. W. Johnson.
" 2 " Stirling, 30 men, Capt. Fidlar, Lieut. Hart.
" 3 " Sidney, 18 men, Capt. Graham,
" 4 " Madoc, 40 men, Capt. W. S. Volume, Lieut. J. R. Orr.
" 5 " Shannonville, 26 men, Capt. Lennox, Lieut. Pegan.
" 6 " Trenton, 32 men, Captain Orr, Lieut. Arnot.

Lt.-Col. James Brown was in command of the battalion, the other staff officers being Major Boulter, Junior-Major Hambly; Paymaster, Major Gordon; Quartermaster, Capt. W. L. Hamilton; Adjutant, Capt. E. G. Ponton; Medical Staff, Surgeons Tracy and Farley. The men conducted themselves creditably while in camp, No. 4 Company coming in for its fair share of praise, although the outward appearance of the men were somewhat against them on account of the non-arrival of their proper uniform. The officers, however, had an interview with the Hon. Minister of Militia, Mr. Caron, who visited the camp, and that gentleman assured them that the new clothing would be forwarded as soon as possible. No. 4 Co. arrived home Saturday evening, and were tendered a hearty reception being met at the station by a large crowd, the Madoc band, and a torchlight procession, and escorted through the principal streets, which were crowded with citizens. After firing a salute on O'Flynn's corner the company was briefly addressed by Major Rawe, who complimented them on their appearance and the quiet and orderly manner in which they had returned. Cheers were then given for the Queen and their officers, and the company was dismissed.

Temperance

Mr Thos. McMurray will deliver a lecture on Temperance, in this village on Thursday evening, 28th inst, at 7.30 o'clock. A large astendance is desired. See hand bills for particulars.

Another Land-Mark Gone.

James O'Hare, sr., aged 85, died at his residence last Friday morning. He was one of the earliest settlers of this township. His life was exemplary and useful, and he was by the community most highly esteemed. The funeral sermon will be preached in the M. E. Church next Sunday morning. Next week we hope to give to our readers a suitable obituary of the departed.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday, 4th inst. All the members present.

The Reeve presented the estimates for the current year. On motion of Messrs. Aylsworth and Kirk, it was decided to raise 9½ mills on the dollar for school purposes and 12 mills for municipal purposes, for this year.

The following accounts were passed:—Dale & Son, supplies, $64.65; Street Surveyor, for work done on streets, $44.39; J. R. Orr, printing, $30.44.

The Street Surveyor was instructed to make some further necessary repairs to sidewalks in different parts of the village.

Five dollars were granted towards closing up a pond between the foundry and R. C. Church, provided those interested give a like amount.

The Street Surveyor was instructed to drain the pond in rear of D. W. Wright's dwelling, and also to open up drain across Bull's property.

A By-law was passed appointing Mr. J. H. Dunn Collector for the ensuing year.

Council adjourned.

Obituary.

We have to record in another column the death of Mrs. Frances Wood, wife of Thomas S. Wood, formerly a resident of this village. Mrs. Wood is the mother of Dr. O. C. Wood, formerly of Ottawa and now of Southern California, A. F. Wood, Esq., of Madoc, and Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, of Lindsay. She leaves two surviving daughters—Mrs. C. Mott and Mrs. R. Sawyer, both of Picton. The advanced age that Mrs. Wood had attained—88 years, is remarkable, but she leaves behind a disconsolate husband whose age is 92 years. They had lived together nearly 70 years and during that time had been separated but very short periods. Mrs. Wood's life was one stede up of christian duty. In her childhood's home her people were Presbyterians. She was married to her husband, Thomas S. Wood, in 1813, by the Rev. Robert McDowell, Presbyterian minister at Bath, who also performed the same ceremony for her oldest daughter some 22 years later. Some years after her marriage she removed to Adolphustown where she united with the Methodist body and remained a consistent member until her death. She had no narrow sectarian views. When residing here, though a Methodist and a regular attendant of the Wesleyan Church, she always communed when opportunity afforded with her son's family in the Presbyterian Church. Her end was peace, and she has gone to her rest leaving behind to her family and descendants a blessed memory. Her husband will now reside with his sons and will suit his comfort and convenience.

MADOC BOOT & SHOE STORE.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

We offer for sale the balance of our CLOTHING at and under Cost, for the next Sixty Days. Parties desirous of getting a Fall Suit at their own figures, will now have an opportunity of doing so. The whole Stock of Clothing to be cleared out.

JOHN GRANT,
MRS. WRIGHT'S BLOCK.

Madoc, June 29th, 1882.

THE LADIES FRIEND CARPET SWEEPER
is the BEST SWEEPER made.

It allows no dust to raise, sweeps perfectly back and forward, makes scarcely any noise, saves the Carpet, saves health—because no dust.

BICYCLES! - BICYCLES!

Men's Steel Bicycles, Boys' Bicycles and Velocipedes, Girls' Doll Carriages
The Best ever made in Canada.
Ask for our adjustable Window and Door Screens, and take no other, because ours are cheapest, handsomest, most easily placed or removed. Also Cheese Safes, Provision Safes. *Manufactured by OTTER SWEEPER CO., Otterville, Ont.* 264.

NEW
TINSHOP

GEO. A. ROLLINS,
(2 DOORS NORTH OF MRS. WRIGHT'S.)
REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
Please give me a call.

MACHINE OILS!

PALE SEAL OIL,
LARDINE OIL,
GLOBE OIL,
GLYCERINE OIL,
Z. O. ENGINE OIL,
—AT—
John Dale & Son's
HARDWARE STORE.
One door North of Dry Goods Store.

GRAY & McGREGOR,
GENERAL
GROCERS,
—AND—
LIQUOR
MERCHANTS,
Madoc, - Ont.

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry, and
Fancy Goods
ESTABLISHED 1868.

G. D. RAWE
DESIRES to notify the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that his stock is now fully complete, but as it is the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED
he has ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, it would be impossible to particularize.
A call will convince every one that the stock is LARGE and NEW, the quality of the Goods GENUINE, and the prices FAIR.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

'THE HAND OF THE CLOCK.'

A German Boy's Adventure.

BY DAVID KER.

"Kaspar, thou little rogue, how often shall I tell thee not to meddle with that clock?"

"I was only watching the wheels go round, father," said a sturdy little fellow in soiled leathern jacket, starting up with a half-mischievous look in his blue eyes.

"And what hast *thou* to do with the wheels? eh? Suppose the clock is stopped or put wrong some day by one of thy tricks, what shall I, Hans Scheller, custodian of St. Martin's Church, say to the Town Council? Dost thou know what birch porridge is, thou rogue? Beware, or I'll give thee such a taste of it as shall make thee go round faster than the wheels."

Poor Hans was indeed kept in constant terror by his inquiring son's uncontrollable habit of going wherever he ought not. The old church of St. Martin was a famous playground for any boy, with its shadowy aisles, and countless pillars, and tall towers, and deep niches, and half-ruined battlements; and the worthy custodian, when he awoke from his after-dinner nap in his little room at the foot of the great clock tower, never knew whether he should find his hopeful boy hiding behind the altar-screen, trying to blow the organ bellows, or playing hide-and seek among the pinnacles of the roof, or sitting astride of a carved spout a hundred and sixty feet above the pavement.

All this, however, might have been forgiven; for the old custodian was really as fond of his "little rogue" as the boy, with all his wildness, was of him. But this one thing that Hans could not pardon was the danger caused by his son's restless inquisitiveness to his beloved church clock. It was his pride and glory to be able to tell everyone that during the whole forty years that he had been in charge of the "St. Martin's Kirche," the clock had never stopped or gone wrong; and nothing would convince him that it was not by far the finest clock in the whole world.

"Don't tell *me* of the big clock of Strasburg Cathedral," he would say with an obstinate shake of his grey head. "Could it go forty years on end, think you, without the slightest deviation? No, that it couldn't, nor any other clock on the face of the earth except this one."

Mindful of Kaspar's inquiring turn of mind his father, having to do some marketing in the town the day after our hero's stolen visit to the clock, locked the door of the tower, and took the key along with him.

"No harm can happen now," he muttered; "and in any case, I shall be back before he gets out of school."

But, as ill-luck would have it, the teacher was called away by some business that afternoon, and the boys got out of school more than an hour earlier than usual. Kaspar, finding his father gone, went straight to the door of the clock tower, and looked rather blank on discovering that it was locked. But he was not one to be easily stopped when he had once made up his mind. Getting out upon the roof, and crawling along a cornice where only a cat or a schoolboy could have found footing, he crept through an air-hole right into the clock-room.

For some time he was as happy as a child in a toy-shop, running from one marvel to another, until at length he discovered another hole, and thrusting his head through it, found himself looking down upon the market-place through the face of the clock itself. But when he tried to withdraw his head again, it would not come.

It was such a queer scrape to be in that Kaspar was more inclined to laugh than to be frightened; but suddenly a thought struck him which scared him in earnest; his neck was in the track of the minute-hand, which, when it reached him, must inevitably tear his head off.

Poor Kaspar! it was too late now to wish that he had left the clock alone. He tried to scream for help, but with his neck in that cramped position, the cry that he gave was scarcely louder than the chirp of a sparrow. He struggled desperately to writhe himself back through the hole; but a piece of woodwork had slipped down upon the back of his neck, and held him like a vise.

On came the destroyer, nearer and nearer still, marking off with its measured tick his few remaining moments of life. And all the while the sun was shining gayly, the tiny flags were fluttering on the booths of the market, and the merry voices of his school-fellows who were playing in the market-place came faintly to his ears, while he hung there helpless, with death stealing upon him inch by inch. His head grew dizzy, and the measured beat of the ticking sounded like the roll of a muffled drum, while the coming hand of the clock looked like a monstrous arm outstretched to seize him, and the carved faces on the spouts seemed to grin and gibber at him in mockery. And still the terrible hand crept onward, nearer, nearer, nearer.

"What *can* that thing in the clock face be?" said a tourist below, pointing his spy-glass upward. "Why, I declare it looks like a boy's head!"

"A boy's head!" cried a gray-haired watchmaker beside him (one of Hans Scheller's special friends,) snatching hastily at the glass as he spoke. "Why, good gracious! it's little Kaspar. He'll be killed!" And he rushed toward the church, shouting like a madman.

The alarm spread like wild-fire, and before Klugmann, the watchmaker, had got half-way up the stairs leading to the tower, more than a score of excited men were scampering at his heels. But at the top of the stairs they were suddenly brought to a stand-still by the locked door.

"It's locked!" cried Klugmann in tones of horror, "and Hans must have taken the key with him, for it isn't here."

"Never mind the key," roared a brawny smith behind him. "Pick up that beam, comrades, and run it against the lock. All together now!"

Crash went the door, in rushed the crowd, and Kaspar, now senseless from sheer fright, was dragged out of his strange prison just as the huge bar of the minute-hand actually touched his neck. And so it fell out that poor old Scheller, coming home for a quiet afternoon nap, found the door of the tower smashed in, his son lying in a swoon, his little room crowded with strange men all talking at once.

But from that day forth Kaspar Scheller never meddled with the church clock again.

THE POLKA DOT RAGE.

An Unprecedented Demand for One Line of Goods.

"It is astonishing what a demand there is for polka dot dress goods," said a dry goods merchant last week. "Old and young women run here every day for polka dot cloth, and the run has exhausted our supply several times already this season. The blue and white goods, with small spots, were all the rage at first, but now we are asked for black and white, with large dots. It is a sensible fashion, however. You see the polka dot dresses look neat and dressy, and yet they do not show the dirt as the lawn dresses do. Another thing worth noticing is the fact that no great dusters are needed when a lady wears polka dot goods. I think the prettiest style is the wearing of polka dot waists over white and colored skirts, but the rage appears to be now for full suits of the polka dot. It is a cheap, dressy, cool and serviceable style of goods, and I am not surprised at the increasing demand for it. Yesterday I was told by one of the oldest wholesale dry goods dealers in New York that in fifty years he had never had such a demand for one line of goods in a single season. He said that thousands of ladies had ordered the polka dot goods for seaside and mountain wear, and he felt confident that it was pushing lawns to the wall. His idea was that the polka dots were boosted into fashion by the Malley trial, when the Malley boys wore polka neckties and Blanche Douglass had on a polka dot waist a part of the time in court. The women folks were interested in that trial, in the fate of Jennie Cramer, as well as in the other sensational elements of the affair, and the fashion makers in New York speedily made polka dots a feature of their Spring and Summer styles. However that may be, it is a fact there is a wonderful call for the polka dot dress goods, scarfs and ties, ribbons and waist belts, and polka dot neckties and scarfs for the men."

Late News Notes at Home and Abroad.

Engineer Melville and the seamen Nindermann and Noröe, the survivors of the Jeannette, have arrived at Moscow, where they met with a grand reception.

A leading Montreal bank has crop reports from its agencies throughout Ontario which give very encouraging accounts of the yield of the present harvest, which is set down generally above the average.

The agricultural distress in Spain is assuming alarming proportions in Andalusia in consequence of the poor harvest and want of labor. Frequent collisions occur between the peasantry and police.

An investigation of the Westgate affair is going on between the Venezuelan government and the British Ministry privately. The British steamer "Fantome" has gone to Laguayra and the captain has proceeded to Caracas.

Dr. Gorbat, an Englishman, left Zermatt on Friday last, with two guides, to ascend the Dent Blanche. All three were found dead on Sunday, having fallen from a precipice. This is the fourth such accident that has occurred this season.

The Empress of Germany is confined to her apartments in consequence of injuries which she received by a fall while walking in the Schloss of Babelsberg a short time ago. Some anxiety is felt concerning her condition, but a speedy recovery is hoped for.

The Corean troubles have culminated in a general insurrection, during which the King and Queen were both assassinated, and the Japanese legation was attacked by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party. Japanese men-of-war have been despatched to the scene of action.

One recent evening two men entered the First National Bank in Kewanee, Ill., locked the cashier and a lady assistant in the vault, and carried off $20,000. The crime was discovered by pedestrians hearing the cashier pounding on the vault. Citizens scoured the country in every direction.

A deputation of Maori chiefs from New Zealand are in London trying to lay before the Queen a narrative of the wrongs under which they are perishing. The Government will not receive or recognise them, will not allow them to see the Queen, nor offer their petition.

A correspondent of the *Standard* at Madrid says the spirit of the peasantry is becoming strongly Socialistic in the provinces noted since the revolution of 1868 for the republican tendency of their large towns. The press says the state of affairs in Andalusia is serious and requires prompt remedy. All the relief doled out by the Government in Andalusia, Estramadura, Galicia, Aragon, and Catalonia has proved unavailing. Several acts of brigandage have occurred near Granada.

A steamer recently arrived at Victoria, B. C., with two Chinamen, from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, who arrived there on an inward bound vessel, but were refused permission to land, in accordance with the Prohibition Act passed in Congress. The captain of the ship preferred chartering a steamer and sending the Chinamen over there, rather than enter into bonds of $500 each that they should neither run away nor land. Such additions to the population are frequently expected there.

The Telephone at Alexandria.

It appears that just before the bombardment of Alexandria arrangements had been completed for the introduction of the telephone in that city. The work had been done by Mr. H. H. Eldred, formerly station agent at Passaic City, N. J., who was at Malta during the bombardment, and conducted the experiments by which the firing was heard through 1,000 miles of ocean cable. The experiments were suddenly terminated by the explosion of a shell from the 81 ton guns in the cellar of the Alexandria central office.

Prince Henry of Prussia will start on a voyage around the world next October. He will probably be away a year and a half, and spend most of the time cruising in the West Indies and round the South American coast.

PERSONALITIES.

Pleasant Paragraphs about Prominent People.

Lord Randolph Churchill, M. P., recently underwent an operation for a painful malady.

Victor Hugo is revising for the press a play with Masarin for its hero, the first draft of which was written nearly forty years ago.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has let Dr. Alois Brandl have access, for his work on Coleridge, to all the letters of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey addressed to the late Sir John Coleridge. The Coleridge letters cover nearly all of the poet's career and begin with the appeal to buy his discharge from the army.

Harrison Ainsworth's library will be sold this month in London. It includes most of the manuscript of one of the most prolific novelists of modern times, "Rookwood," "Jack Sheppard," and "Boscobel" being among the number; also original drawings by George Cruickshank for the illustrations of the works.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Count of Paris, took the prize for Latin composition at the annual competition of the Paris colleges. His father, amid the plaudits of a large gathering, embraced him and placed on his head the laurel wreath presented to prize winners. The Duke is thirteen.

Richard King, of Texas, is known of men in the South as the largest cultivator of cattle in the United States, if not in the world. Richard is an Irishman, and his flocks of sheep and goats, his herds of cattle, and his many horses and more mules, foot up in all 500,000 head. His ranch, the Santa Gertrudas, is seventy-five miles in length, and includes nearly the whole of two counties in Southwestern Texas.

The Princess of Wales at Goodwood looked most exquisite in ivory white with gold trimmings. She wore a pale coffee-colored Newmarket coat when she first arrived, so probably that rather neglected garment will become fine again. Quite a third of the gowns were white, and nearly another third were pale blue. Many were quite extraordinarily short, and showed very elaborate stockings and clipper-built shoes.

The Duke of Hamilton, who long ago came to pecuniary grief, and whose art treasures were recently sold out at auction for the benefit of his creditors, is described as "a great, coarse, sensual-looking, red-haired man of thirty-seven, without a feature in his face evincing intellect or refinement; without a point in his unwieldy person to indicate blood. He married one of the Duke of Manchester's daughters."

The London *Spectator* thinks that Lord Rosebery is likely to succeed Mr. Bright as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet. As Under Secretary for the Home Department he has had charge of all the political duties formerly intrusted to the Lord Advocate, and Scotland has confidence in him. The *Spectator* says: "We doubt if any appointment would bring more strength to it eventually than that of the brilliant young Scotchman, who has shown himself to be one of the best speakers of the day, who has youth, wealth, and zeal to devote to the Liberal cause, and who is as thorough-going a Liberal as we could hope to find even in the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery probably has a great future. And it would be a useful thing to introduce a young man of his promise early into the ranks of the higher statesmen."

The Champions of Christendom.

"So they have left me to save her alone?" exclaimed Sir John of merry England. "This, after all the Frenchman's protestations and all the Italian's bluster. But what matters it? Gladstonius, my armour!" Upon this, the brave knight's squire, after a great deal of fuss and contusion (for Gladstonius was a procrastinating person), buckled on his master's sword and iron plates. And when this had been done, Sir John hurried away to Alexandria, to rescue Egypt, the fairest of the fair, from Arabi the Dragon. When Arabi saw Sir John approaching, he indulged in the most ridiculous demonstrations of impotent rage and feeble defiance.

"Very good!" said the champion of merry England. "I will teach you a lesson, my fine fellow, that shall last your life. This will I do, not only in my own interests, but for the benefit of the brothers who have deserted me!"

And the brave knight drew his sword, poised his lance, and made ready to begin. "Stay a moment I beg you!" said a fat, sleek, fawning sort of a person, whose apparel was as seedy as his appearance was unprepossessing. "You do things in such a very hurried manner." "Who are you?" was the natural question of Sir John.

"I am the Sultan Slyboots," replied the fat, fawning creature, "and I am the father of Egypt, the fairest of the fair."

"Then if you are her father, you will approve of my intentions! Stand aside while I rescue her."

"But let us chat it over a little. Whoever saves Egypt, the fairest of the fair, will have a right to claim her. Surely this seems just; do you not think so?"

"Let me save her first," said Sir John, "and we can settle the details afterward."

"But it is so much better to talk. I am very angry indeed with Arabi; but—"

"What has the Dragon dangling round its neck?" asked Sir John, sharply; "it seems like a Turkish decoration."

"Oh, yes," returned the Sultan Slyboots, with some confusion. "It is a little toy I gave him to play with. But to return to our talking——"

"I did not come here to talk," interrupted Sir John, "but to fight!"

"If you would just wait, while I ——"

"Why, you unnatural parent!" thundered Sir John; "I do declare you are making signs to the Dragon while we are talking!"

"Surely, you are mistaken! My left eye-lid frequently quivers unconsciously."

But while Sultan Slyboots was explaining how his eyelid had quivered, Sir John poised his spear once more, and went for the Dragon. Arabi uttered a loud howl, and showed the White Flag, which bore a remarkable resemblance to the White Feather.—*Punch.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

TROUBLE IN THE CLOVER STACKS.

In some localities, in the older Southern States especially, farmers who put up their clover hay in good condition, are surprised to find, when they come to feed it from the stack or mow, that it is apparently very mouldy, and hesitate to use it. A close examination shows that the appearance of mould is very deceptive, and that the whiteness is really due to great multitudes of silken threads, spun by the clover worm, (*Asopia costalis*), an insect that has been brought here from the old world, but which makes itself quite at home. The insects are usually found in the greatest numbers at the bottom of the stack, and after it has once established itself, nothing can be done for the hay. The farmer who finds his clover hay in this condition, should not, another season, stack or store his crop in the same place. It has been suggested that placing the stack upon a foundation, that will allow ventilation from below, will be of service.

WORK WITH THE ROOTS

It will usually pay to go through even broadcast turnips, and thin them, and pull or cut out the strongest weeds—smart-weed, rag-weed, etc., and when roots are in drills, it is absolutely necessary. Even when roots are very backward, and the out-look is discouraging on the first of September, thining, weeding, and hoeing will make a crop. All kinds of turnips do their best growing after cold nights are, so to speak, the order of the day. Loose earth, and full possession of the ground, are prime requisites to their doing their best.

BUCKWHEAT.

The plant is extremely sensitive to frost. The grain which is already matured, or nearly so, is not hurt, and the straw is not used for feed. The reason why frost is so injurious, may therefore not be apparent, until we think, or notice, that upon almost every plant, we have the seed in every stage of development, from the blossom, to the ripe grain. When cut before frost, a great proportion of the unripe seed will develop perfectly, and the process of ripening does not seem to be hindered by the frost after the Buckwheat is cut.

GO TO THE FAIR

The term "Fair may not always be the most appropriate one for the autumn Shows. *Exhibition* is a better word, but far less frequently used. Not only should the farmer go to the Fair, but he ought to take his family with him. The going, simply, is not enough. All members of the household should make it a point to take something to exhibit. One of the boys may take a fine colt, and if it is his own, there will be all the more pride in obtaining a prize. Another son may have a yoke of steers that he has trained for the exhibition. As for the girls, there are thousand different things that can be made with the needle that will grace the walls of the "Woman's Pavilion," or the rooms of the Household Department. Even so common a thing as bread may be baked with special care, and will attract much attention. Then there are the garden vegetables, potatoes—a new kind, perhaps—pumpkins, squashes, etc., and the products of the farm and orchard. It is not wise to leave all these things at home, and then criticise the Exhibition because you can say, "We have better things at home." To go and take things to the Fair is not enough. The Exhibition should become a school at which all exhibitors and visitors make a study of the implements, cattle, poultry, fruit, grain, etc., that are there. A farmer may owe his success in growing some crop to the knowledge gained at a town Fair. The farmer that has a real pride in the farm will take great interest in the local Fair, and will exhibit the best products of farm life in the boys and girls, who are interested exhibitors at the Fairs. The day at the Fair should be a social one, every one making it a point to meet many neighbors and others with a pleasant word. It is a place for asking and answering questions, and the person who goes through the Exhibition without opening his mouth, is certainly not getting all the good that is within his reach. It is our advice that all go the Fair—all take something to show, and all find out as much as possible about all the various exhibits that are made by others. In this way the day at the Fair will be a most profitable one. It may be that a premium will not be taken by every one, but the prize money is only a small part of the value that an exhibitor may receive from a Fair, that has been used as a means for a better understanding of the products of the farm, garden, and household.

PUTTING AWAY TOOLS.

The wearing out of farm implements is, as a rule, due more to neglect than to use. If tools can be well taken care of, it will pay to buy those made of the best steel, and finished in the best manner; but in common hands, and with common care, such are of little advantage. Iron and steel parts should be cleaned with dry sand and a cob, or scraped with a piece of soft iron, washed and oiled if necessary, and in a day or two cleaned off with the corncob and dry sand. Finally paint the iron part with rosin and beeswax, in the proportion of 4 of rosin, to 1 of wax, melted together and applied hot. This is good for the iron or steel parts of every sort of tool. Wood work should be painted with good, boiled, linseed oil, white lead and turpentine, colored of any desired tint; red is probably the best color. Keep the cattle away until the paint is dry and hard, or they will lick, with death as the result. If it is not desired to use paint on hand tools, the boiled oil with turpentine and "liquid drier," does just as well. Many prefer to saturate the wood-work of farm implements with crude Petroleum. This can not be used with color, but is applied by itself, so long as any is absorbed by the pores of the wood.

Justice North is becoming noted among English Judges by his peculiar ways of asserting the dignity of the Court. He lately astonished a lawyer in the Crown Court at Manchester, who was reading a paper, by saying that he must leave the court if he wished to indulge in the newspaper. The man put away his paper at once. Then the Judge cried out, "Leave the court!" The man departed accordingly.

From the German.

From thought's fair tree the critic takes
Blossoms and worms together,
Till at last such havoc makes,
There is no fruit to gather.

SUNBEAMS.

King Louis has given to Wagner two well trained swans, which have drawn the small boat containing his highness, habited as *Lohengrin*, on the blue moonlit waters of the lake in the neighborhood of the royal castle of Hoenswanegard.

King Alfonso has made magnificent presents to the commissioners who conveyed to him the Garter from England. The Prince of Wales received tapestries worth more than $30,000. To the others are sent specimens of Toledo arms encrusted with gold.

On an express train running between Victoria and Brighton, England, are four Pullman cars lighted with incandescent lamps supplied with electricity from Faure accumulators. The cars have electric bells also, by which the conductor or page boy may be summoned. The "covered gangway," by which the conductor may pass from car to car, is mentioned as another feature of the train.

A girl at Long Branch has hair so stiff and coarse that it does not mat when drenched. Its utility is apparent when she bathes, for others come up from a plunge with their tresses in an insignificant pigtail, while her head is as attractive as when dry. A correspondent calculates that her hair will bring her half a million dollars, because it seems to have charmed an heir to that amount, and he is likely to marry her.

At the last Prince's garden party in London the caprice of fashion was the parasol. Some specimens were of great value. There was a plague of jewels on the top of one white one which dazzled the eyes of the beholder. The Queen, whose sight had been caught by the topazes and amethyste, encircled by rows of seed pearls, with which it was adorned, turned away with manifest disapprobation, and like the angel in Moore's poem, "never looked again."

A dwarf 17 year old and hardly twenty-five inches in height was sold in France to Jean Lumeau by his father to be exhibited in a booth. His purchaser conceived the idea of establishing a miniature menagerie, with the dwarf as a tamer. He caused a number of cats to be painted so as to look like tigers, and giving the dwarf a whip, compelled him by kicks and threats to goad the cats into a furious attack. The poor little fellow was literally torn to pieces by the infuriated brutes.

Judge Edward A. Thomas discusses, in the *North American Review*, the value of oaths in courts. In his judgment the oath should be entirely dispensed with, as doing more harm than good. He declares that the conscientious will tell the truth, when legally called upon to do so, as thoroughly without the oath as with it, and that dishonest persons are seldom restrained by the utmost solemnity of form. In short, he believes that the oath has lost its force as a restraint, and is merely the formula of an exploded superstition.

Nellie Pickett has seen a great deal of wild life for a girl of 20. She married Tom Picket and went with him to New Mexico, where they joined the band of Billy the Kid, she, being a fine horsewoman, a crack shot, and both vivacious and pretty, is said to have ruled the gang. After Picket was killed she became the wife of Bawdry, the second in command, and when he was killed she found a third husband in Billy the Kid. Many stories are told of her exploits, whether acting as a spy in female attire or riding at the head of the band dressed in the buckskin male attire of the plains. She died a few days ago.

Had Skobeleff Lived.

What is certain about Skobeleff is that he so typified the Russian character, so fulfilled the Russian ideal, so inspired the common Russian that the masses of the soldiery not only loved him, but held him the nobler man for sacrificing them in heaps. They distinctly reverenced him more after the awful slaughter at the Gravitza redoubt, when he lost 8,000 men and failed after all, than they had done before. That is the Russian temper shown through all history toward all their military favorites—toward Suwaroff, for instance, whose hold over his soldiery was riveted, not weakened, by the awful slaughter at the storm at Ismail, as well as toward Skobeleff; and that temper places in the hands of its object very terrible resources. He wields the authority not only of the general, but of a religious leader like Mohammed; and, when he draws his recruits from a people like the Russians, can waste men with an indifference which paralyzes strategy. Such a man, so followed, can conquer in spite of science; and we do not wonder that the dread of Skobeleff among a people like the Germans, who are naturally kindly, but who understand war, suppressed the instinctive reverence for death, and that they received tidings of his fate with something of displeasing exultation. They remember what Zorndorf was, the battle in which the Russians were beaten from the first, but died in such masses that Frederick's army nearly perished in the huge killing; and they knew that with Skobeleff in command, if war broke out, Zorndorfs on a gigantic scale were more than possible. The Russian people would have formed column behind Skobeleff, till in defeating him, even if science had conquered in the end, Germany might have suffered as in the Thirty Year's War.—*The Spectator.*

Testing Silks.

Every woman should understand the method of testing silks. There are two ways of doing this. Note the closeness and evenness of the rib in it, and hold it to the light to see this the better. This shows the texture. Then crush it in the hand and release it suddenly. Note if it springs out quickly and leaves no crease behind, that is the verve. The quality of the silk is denoted by the verve. The Italian silk is the softest in the world, and often wanting in stiffness of appearance. The Chinese silk is the poorest and deficient in verve. And again, there is a great deal of silk manufactured adulterated with a material called jute, which is interwoven in the fibre of the silk. This manufacture will be found, when tested as I have named, to be very deficient in verve. It is silk which, if wetted, stiffens almost like paper.

The War in Egyp .

The prospect of a speedy termination of the Egyptian difficulty does not improve. Indeed, it looks now as though England had on hand a curious war which is not likely to be brief, even if no general European complication arises fro

Meantime the indu ies of Egypt are grievously deranged ; trade is at a standstill, all manufacturing operations are suspended, and agri.ulture is largely interrupted.

The geographical and the social characteristics of Egypt are peculiar, and of such a nature that war affects the country far more disastrously than would be possible in any other land.

The Europeans who have been driven out furnished most of the capital for all commercial and industrial enterprises, filled most of the positions requiring scientific knowledge or mechanical skill, and controlled the majority of the means for making productive and profitable the labor of the native masses. In their absence a speedy revival of prosperity is impossible, even if the war should end at once.

Within the past twenty years the agricultural products of Egypt have been nearly trebled by means of the capital and machinery introduced from Europe. The irrigation and consequent cultivation of vast areas of sugar and cotton and corn land have been made possible by the introduction of steam pumps and other modern irrigation machinery. Were the natives able to operate such machinery they can not do so for lack of coal, and so to a serious extent they cannot produce the crops on which their pr sperity depends.

The cotton-ginning factories and steampresses, by means of which the cotton crop of Egypt has been made fit for profitable exportation, were introduced by Europeans and largely operated by them. The same is true of the sugar mills and the railways and other means of rapid and economical transportati n. The natives themselves are incapable of operating the railways or of conducting an export trade, were such trade possible in Egypt in time of war. As a consequence the gathered crops are lying in the interior unsold ; cultivation is largely suspended, and thousands of native workpeople are threatened with starvation.

The commercial and industrial arrangements incident to the war are not confined to Egypt. Even if no harm befalls the Suez Canal, and there is no suspension of traffic through it, England cannot but suffer severely, though indirectly, in her commercial and manufacturing interests.

Fully two-thirds of the cotton crop of Egypt, averaging 280,000,000 pounds, has hitherto gone to England. In the Bolton district alone five million spindles are employed upon this staple. The stoppage of the supply cannot but affect them disastrously.

The large dependence of English industry upon Egyptian products is further illustrated in the case of cotton-seed, about nine million dollars worth of which is imported annually. Last year Hull alone took 120,000 tons, and in its crushing twenty-five hundred men and boys were employed. Still more serious will be the effect of the stoppage of the supply of Egyptian cotton-seed upon English agriculturists, who depend very largely upon cotton-seed oil-cake for feeding their cattle. The English soap-boilers use about fifty thousand tons of Egyptian cotton-seed oil in a year, and must likewise feel a cutting off of the supply from that region. England also draws from Egypt annually six or seven million dollars worth of wheat and beans, three million dollars worth of sugar, and more than two million dollars worth of wool, ivory, gums, and other native products.

How far these English losses will react upon American trade it is impossible to foresee. The deficiency in cotton and corn can be made good from this side, but it is doubtful if any marked advantage will accrue to American producers unless the war should involve other powers than Egypt and Great Britain.

The first effect anticipated by our shipping merchants is an advance on ocean freight and in marine insurance, through the withdrawal of first-class steamers for transport service to the seat of war, and the substitution for them of second and third-class freighters in the regular carrying trade.—*Scientific American.*

Stories of Birds, Dogs, and Snakes.

While picking huckleberries on a hill near Beemerville, N. J., Dolson Ayres came upon a den of rattlesnakes. He killed 36 of them.

Joe Steigart, while blackberrying on Furnace Hill, Pa., was attacked by a black snake that he says measured 10 feet in length. He killed it.

A large gray rat is seen regularly every morning walking a wire across a street in Rock Island. The wire leads from a dry goods store to a restaurant.

A dove made its way into one of the large organ pipes of St Joseph's Church, Lewiston, and could not escape. It was discovered on Sunday, and the organ had to be dismantled before it could be released.

John Bosler of Donegal, Pa., was bitten by a rattlesnake while working in the harvest field. He sucked the poison from the wound, drank three pints of whiskey, took a powerful emetic, and is doing well.

As William Kegle, a farmer near Hunts' ville, Ala., was searching the woods for his cow he was bitten in the cheek by a large striped snake which swung down from a limb in his path. He died in a few hours.

R. B. Forbes of Milton has a mocking bird hanging under the piazza, and near it recently was a robin's nest with young birds. The robins, while bringing worms to their brood, were twice seen to stop, alight on the cage of the prisoner and drop worms into his mouth.

A canary belonging to a lady in Dubuque, on being given its liberty in a room one day, flew to the mantel, whereon was a mirror. Thinking he had found a mate, he went back to the cage and brought a seed to offer to the stranger. Getting no satisfactory reply, he poured forth his sweetest notes' pausing now and then to watch the effect. Finally he went back to his perch, and with his head hanging, remained silent the rest of the day.

Moistened meal in saucers was placed in the chicken yard of Charles White of New Castle N. H. It there attracted great quantities of flies. An observant toad now daily climbs into the saucers, rolls over and over until he is covered with meal, and then awaits developments. The flies, enticed by the meal, soon swarm around the scheming batrachian, and whenever one passes within two inches or so of his nose, his tongue darts out, and the fly disappears.

At a village near Lyons a bear and its leader were admitted at an inn, the bear being placed in a pigsty. In the pen was a very fat porker that the owner intended killing on the morrow. Cries for help in the night revealed the fact that the bear was in close communion with a thief, who had entered the sty with the intention of stealing the pig. The bear held his prisoner firmly until his master told him to let go, and he was handed over to the police.

In an alleyway behind a store in New Orleans a cat planned to catch a pigeon picking up grain. As Puss wriggled up within distance to spring, the bird flew ten feet away and resumed his meal. The cat repeated the attempt with the same result several times, until the end of the alleyway was reached. She now approached her intended victim with even more than usual caution. But the seemingly careless bird knew his business, and picked away as though nothing was the matter. This time Puss succeeded in making her spring, and landed just where she intended to. But the pigeon wasn't there. He went into the air at exactly the right moment, and, flying over the cat's head, alighted on the very spot from which she had just sprung. The cat, with a dejected look, disappeared through a broken cellar window, leaving Mr. Pigeon to finish his dinner.

A Power in the House of Parliament.

Conspicuous among the influential men of the Dominion is Mr. J. H. Metcalf, Member of Parliament from the city of Kingston. Commencing life as a school teacher, he has steadfastly worked his way upward to the honored position in business and politics he now holds. Coming to a personal matter we would mention that Mr. Metcalf was formerly subject to extreme soreness of the chest, for which, as he himself says "I could find no remedy but St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy." In the following letter Mr. Metcalf gives evidence of his appreciation. "I take great pleasure in stating that I used St. Jacobs Oil for extreme soreness of the chest, and found it to be an exellent remedy. I would not be without it for ten times its selling price; as a family remedy it certainly has no equal."

The body of a man named Thos. Taylor has been found in the Tay River, below the Red bridge.

The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

Mutual protection has grown to be a necessity, and arguments are no longer needed to convince thinking persons of its wisdom and beneficence. The man who provides against uncertainties ceases to that extent to be at their mercy. It should be the pride and pleasure of every husband and father to go as far as his means will permit in providing for his family in the event of his death. While you are in health and prosperity prepare for adversities. THE CANADIAN MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION offers a means, with very little expense, of making provision for loved ones, in case you can no longer extend to them your protecting care. Representatives wanted in all sections of the country. For further particulars apply to the Secretary W. PEMBERTON PAGE, 63 King Street East, Toronto. WM. BENNIE, President.

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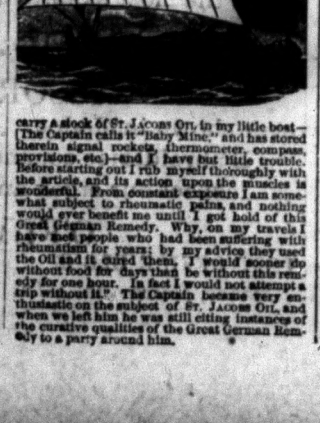
"A. P." 88

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

"During my trip down the River Tagus, in Spain," said Captain Boyton to a representative of this journal in a recent conversation by the sea shore, "I had to 'shoot' 105 waterfalls the largest being about eighty-five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somme, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although this was not very pleasant and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or incumbol I am all right. Of late I



carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil, in my little boat—The Captain calls it "Baby Mine," and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.)—and I have but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action upon the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with rheumatism for years; by my advice they used the Oil and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days that be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it." The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of ST. JACOBS OIL, and when we left him he was still citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

Vegetine

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE AND BODY.

MONTREAL, P.Q., Jan. 23, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—For several years I have been greatly troubled with Pimples breaking out on my face and body. I had consulted several physicians and also tried several preparations and obtained no relief. I thought I would try VEGETINE as I had heard several speak in its favor, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and my health is very much improved, and the pimples have entirely disappeared from my face and body. I recommend VEGETINE to all who are troubled as I was.

Yours truly,
J. OSBURNE.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. Osburne, and know the above to be the true statement of the facts. I told him the VEGETINE.

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FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR Ontario property. One quarter section (160 acres, more or less,) in North Mississippi, 16 miles by rail from Memphis, Tenn., offering special facilities for dairy farming. Address, E. CLELAND, Hamilton, Ont.

BRICK CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE IN Cannington—Room for six benches; two forges; good trimming and show rooms, two and a half stories high; good outbuildings. No opposition of any account within eighteen miles; no better chance in the Dominion for a man with small capital, as Cannington is situated in one of the best farming districts of Canada. Will rent for $150 per annum. For full particulars apply to R. F. KILLALY, Canning ton.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE or to rent.—The Ekfrid Mills, situate at Strathburn, 2½ miles south of Glencoe, in Middlesex, are for sale or to rent. The mill is brick, on stone foundation, nearly new. There is good water power, steam engine, three run of stones and every convenience for first-class work, all nearly new. The mill is in good running order, is situate in the heart of a splendid wheat country, is surrounded with good gravel roads, and has been doing a profitable business for over 40 years past. There is no other mill nearer than from 6 to 10 miles, except at Glencoe. Easy terms for purchase. For further particulars apply to McLEAN & MILLER, Barristers, etc., St. Thomas, Ont.

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR PLATES, CHROMOS, &c. Price List to the trade on application. H. J. MATTHEWS & BRO., 93 Yonge St., Toronto.

We Are Manufacturing

AMBER SUGAR CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS

of the most approved American pattern, which have given the best satisfaction in Minnesota and Kansas, where they have been used for several years in competition with others. We also make the

NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESK,

The best in use. For illustrated circulars and prices write to

M. BEATTY & SONS,
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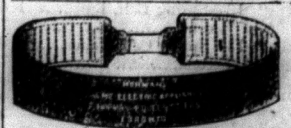

Norman's Electric Belt Institution (Est'b 1874)
4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.
Circulars and Consultation FREE.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
INDIGESTION,	FLUTTERING
JAUNDICE.	OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS,	ACIDITY OF
SALT RHEUM,	THE STOMACH,
HEARTBURN,	DRYNESS
HEADACHE,	OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

(CHARTERED - - 1874.)

THE Alliance Ins. Co.

E INSURANCE ONLY.)

Authorized Capital, $500,000.00.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS MADE.

Surplus to Policy Holders - - $149,779.76

This reliable Stock Fire Insurance Company desires first-class experienced agents at all unrepresented points.

H. THEO. CRAWFORD,
Manager and Secretary,
HAMILTON

TUDOR FALL SHOW.

The fall show of the Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel Agricultural Society will be held at Millbridge, Tudor, on Thursday, October 12th. The following is the prize list:—

Class 1.
HORSES.

Sec. 1—Entire Horse, 3 yrs, old or over, First prize	$3	00
Second,	2	00
" 2—Entire Horse, 2 yrs. old,	2	00
Second,	1	50
" 3—Span Draught Horses	2	50
Second,	1	50
Third,	1	00
" 4—Brood Mare, with foal at her side, First,	2	00
Second,	1	50
" 5—Colt, 3 years old	2	00
Second,	1	50
" 6—Colt, 2 years old	1	50
Second,	1	00
" 7—Colt, 1 year old	1	50
Second,	1	00
" 8—Colt of the present year.	1	25
Second,	1	00
Third,		75
" 9—Best Single Horse in Harness	2	00
Second,	1	50

Class 2.
CATTLE.

Sec. 1—Bull, 3 yrs. old or over	$2	00
Second,	1	50
Third,	1	00
" 2—Bull, 2 years old	1	50
Second,	1	25
Third,	1	00
" 3—Bull, yearling	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 4—Milch Cow	2	00
Second,	1	50
Third,	1	00
" 5—Heifer, 2 years old	1	50
Second,	1	00
Third,		75
" 6—Heifer, yearling	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 7—Yoke Working Oxen, in yoke, First	2	00
Second,	1	50
Third,	1	00
" 8—Yoke of 4 yr. old Steers in yoke	1	75
Second,	1	50
Third,	1	00
" 9—Yoke of 3 yr. old Steers in yoke, First	1	50
Second,	1	00
Third,		75
" 10—Yoke 2 yr. old Steers.	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 11—Pair of yearling Steers	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 12—Spring Calf, Bull	1	00
Second,		75
" 13—Spring Calf, Heifer	1	00
Second,		75

Class 3.
SHEEP.

Sec. 1—Ram of any age	$1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 2—Ram Lamb	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 3—Pair of Ewes, any age	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 4—Pair of Ewe Lambs	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50

Class 4.
PIGS.

Sec. 1—Boar, over 1 year old	$1	00
Second,		50
" 2—Sow, over 1 year old	1	00
Second,		50
" 3—Boar, under 1 year	1	00
Second,		50
" 4—Sow, under 1 year	1	00
Second,		50

Class 5.
POULTRY.

Sec. 1—Pair Fowls, any breed.	$	25
Second,		15
" 2—Pair Turkeys, any color		40
Second,		25
" 3—Pair Geese		40
Second,		25
" 4—Pair Ducks		25
Second,		15

Class 6.
GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Sec. 1—Fall Wheat, ½ bushel	$	50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 2—Spring Wheat, ½ bush.		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 3—Barley, half bushel		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 4—Rye, half bushel		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 5—Oats, half bushel		40
Second,		30
Third,		25
" 6—Peas, large field, ½ bush		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 7—Peas, small field ½ bush		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 8—Buckwheat ½ bushel		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 9—Corn, half dozen ears		25
Second,		15
Third,		10
" 10—Timothy Seed, 1 peck.		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 11—White Beans, large, ½ bushel		50
Second,		40
Third,		25
" 12—White Beans, small, ½ bushel		50
Second,		40
Third,		25

Class 7.
ROOTS.

Sec. 1—Potatoes, early rose, half bushel	$	50
Second,		40
" 2—Potatoes, any other sort, half bushel		50
Second,		40
" 3—Turnips, Sweeds, ½ doz.		25
Second,		15
" 4—Turnips, Aberdeen, half dozen		25
Second,		15
" 5—Turnips, any other sort, half dozen		25
Second,		15
" 6—Cabbage, white, 2 heads.		25
Second,		15
" 7—Cabbage, red, 2 heads		25
Second,		15
" 8—Cauliflowers, 2 heads		25
Second,		15
" 9—Top Seed Onions, half bushel		50
Second,		40
" 10—Multiplier Onions, half		50
Second,		40
" 11—Blood Beet, half dozen		25
Second,		15
" 12—Carrots, white, ½ doz		25
Second,		15
" 13—Carrots, red, ½ dozen		25
Second,		15
" 14—Squash, two largest		25
Second,		15
" 15—Pumpkins, 2 largest		25
Second,		15
" 16—Tomatoes, 6 largest		25
Second,		15

Class 8.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Sec. 1—Butter, Roll, 2 lbs. or over		50
Second,		40
" 2—Butter, Tub, 50 pounds or over	1	00
Second,		75
Third,		50
" 3—Home-made Fullcloth, 6 yards	1	00
Second,		75
" 4—Home-made Flannel 6 yards		75
Second,		50
" 5—Home-made Bed Quilt, patchwork	1	00
Second,		50
" 6—Home-made Bed Quilt, Log Cabin	1	00
Second,		50
" 7—Home-made Floor Rug.		30
Second,		25
" 8—1 lb. Woollen Yarn		40
Second,		25
" 9—Pair Woollen Mits		25
Second,		15
" 10—Pair Woollen Socks		25
Second,		15
" 11—Cake of Maple Sugar.		40
Second,		25

BLACKSMITH'S WORK.

Sec. 1—Best Pair of Horse Shoes	$1	00
Second,		75
" 2—Best set of Whiffletrees and Neckyoke	1	00
Second,		75

FRUIT.

Sec. 1—Best variety of Apples, 5 of each		25
Second,		15
" 2—Best variety Crab Apples 5 of each		25
Second,		15

SPECIAL.

Best Pair of Mens' Boots	$1	00
Second,		50
Ladies' Fancy Work	5	00

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Mr. Wm. Ransom, of South Norwich, says: For sixteen years I suffered from Biliousness, never had any medicine do me any permanent good until recommended by our druggists, (J. Wesley Fish & Co., Otterville,) to try Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, which have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. I would, with the utmost confidence, recommend them to all suffering from Biliousness, &c. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a bottle.

W. T. WHITE

is prepared with a

FIRST-CLASS NEW HEARSE

to furnish funerals on the shortest notice.

COFFINS, SHROUDS, AND GENERAL COFFIN TRIMMINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Thanking my past customers for their generous support, and soliciting a continuance of the same, as they may depend on first-class work.

W. T. WHITE.

Madoc Feb., 22nd, 1882.

BOWEN & ELLIS

HAVE pleasure in announcing to the people of Madoc and vicinity that they have purchased the stock and good will of Mr. N. D. Peters, and will continue the business in the same stand, O'Flynn Block.

A general stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, PROVISIONS, TOBACCOS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

will be kept constantly on hand. A call solicited.

TERMS CASH.

BOWEN & ELLIS.

Madoc, 7th March, 1882.

All parties indebted to D. Bowen are requested to call and settle at once.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks among the leading necessaries of life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on

The Liver Stomach Kidneys

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa; hence, any one throughout the British possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

WRIGHT'S
Grocery, Proivsion,
WINE & LIQUOR STORE,

(Established by the late Andrew Wright, in 1858.)

NOW CARRIED ON BY MRS. WRIGHT,

On the premises, in Wright's Block, Durham Street, Madoc,

WHO KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS

GROCERIES, Confectionery, ana BISCUITS,

(A SPECIALITY.)

FRUITS IN SEASON.

Wine Brandy, Gin, Spirits, Ales and Portes!

of the best brands imported direct from the manufacturers.

—ALSO—

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

FLOUR AND FEED, &c., etc.,

Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Cash price.

JANE WRIGHT.

MADOC, January 1st, 1880.

1882. SPRING and SUMMER. 1882.

—x—

John Robertson,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

—x—

New Goods always arriving at lowest Cash prices, also keeps on hand

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

READY=|=MADE=|=CLOTHING,

Crockery, China and Glassware.

STONE SETS FROM $2.50, UP. 3,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER FROM 5 CENTS.

A CALL SOLICITED.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wall Papers.

—:o:—

We invite attention to our stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and BORDERINGS, which we have just opened out for our spring trade. Our Papers are all full width. Wall Papers from 5 cents a roll.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, Feb. 1st, 1882.

EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTIONS,
LACE CURTAINS,
LACES.

—o—

We invite careful inspection of these Goods, feeling assured that one glance at them will convince the most skeptical that they are the

Cheapest & Largest
ASSORTMENT

ever shown in Madoc.

Embroideries commencing at 3 cents a yard.

Inspect our stock and note the prices.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA,

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Madoc, March 8th, 1882.

Supplement to the N. H. Review.

THE WAR.

As a matter of useful reference in connection with the Egyptian war, the following calendar of its most important events may be of interest:—

July 11. Alexandria bombarded by the English fleet.
July 12. Arabi Bey withdraws with his army.
July 13. Alexandria occupied by the English.
July 18. Kafr-el-Dwar occupied by Arabi Bey.
July 21. Skirmish between English and Arabs.
July 24. Ramleh occupied by the English with small loss.
Aug. 2. Skirmish near Meks. English pickets driven in.
Aug. 3. Suez occupied by English marines.
Aug. 5. Skirmish near Ramleh. The English retire.
Aug. 18. An English expedition sets sail from Alexandria.
Aug. 20. Port Said occupied by the English.
Aug. 24. The English advance from Ismailia. Magfar shelled.
Aug. 26. Ramses taken by the English
Aug. 29. The English repulse a Bedouin attack at Kassassin.
Sept. 9. Arabi Bey repulsed in an important engagement three miles west of Kassassin.
Sept. 13. Tel-el-Kebir carried by Sir Garnet Wolseley, Arabi put to flight and 2000 Egyptians slain.
Sept. 13. Gen. Wood captured Zazazig.
Sept. 14. Cario surrendered to the British, ten thousand Egyptians lay down their arms, Arabi Pacha arrested and handed over to the British.

The war lasted nine weeks.

Hon. John Tod, the oldest ex-Hudon Bay Company's officer in America, died at Victoria, British Columbia, yesterday.

Several of the larger cities in the United States have started baby insurances companie. The risks in a Cincinnati concern are valued as follows:—A child less than one year old is worth $14; between one and two years, $19; two or three years, $28; four years, $31, five years, $35; six years, $40; seven years, $50; eight years, $60; nine years, $70; ten years, $90; eleven years, $123. It costs parents five cents a week to insure their children for these amounts. The rates for colored children are twice as much owing to their twofold ability for contracting contageous diseases.

Westgate, the self-confessed Phœnix Park murderer, who is confined in gaol at Spanish Town, Jamiaca, still adheres to his confession, and threatons suicide. He has given the names of his alleged accomplices.

Another submarine treasure has been discovered in Lake Erie in the form of a sunken schooner, supposed to contain a cargo worth $3,000,000. The search made for the vessel has been in progress over a year.

"No Mormons need apply" seems to be the rule down in South Carolina. In York county a citizens' committee waited on two Mormon proselytizers the other day and invited them to leave the country, the option being given the brethern of doing so either horizontally or vertically—by means of a carriage or a rope.

BELLEVILLE, Sept 18.—At about 10 o'clock this morning one side of a fire tank, which is being constructed in Murray ward, caved in. Two of the workmen named Joseph Hurst and Michael Cullen were knocked down and covered by the *debris*. Hurst had his left leg broken, and Cullen was severely hurt internally.

A farmer near Montreal has given notice that he intends to prosecute the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for introducing the sparrow into this country; the birds having demolished everthing before them. The trial—if the case comes to trial—will be interesting one, for the usefulness of the sparrow has long been a question in dispute. The friends of the sparrow assert that it lives entirely on insects, and thereby saves the country from much loss. In proof of this they quote the circumstance that one time in Germany an endeavour was made to exterminate the birds, a premium being placed on their heads. As the sparrows were then permitted to live, and as the sparrows increased the insects decreased. In our own country there has been a somewhat similar experience. Before the introduction of the sparrow the lawn in front of the Ottawa Parliament building was overrun with grasshoppers, and a special machine for the cleaning up of the hoppers was necessary. Now that the sparrows have got to work at the capital, the hoppers have disappeared. On the other hand, it is claimed that fruit blossoms and grain are seriously attacked by sparrows. When the entomologist and the natural historians stands up in court to give their opinions regarding the sparrow and its habits some conflicting testimony may be expected. Indeed it is difficult to see how a judge or a jury can decide the sparrow dispute.

An important firm of Jewish bankers have given notice of the dissolution of their Russian house because of the insecurity caused by the Jewish persecution.

A farm hand named Leveque was brutally murdered on Saturday, September 9th, by a fellow-workman near Turtle Mountain, Man. Both men formerly belonged to Ottawa. The murderer escaped into Dakota, but was captured and taken back to Winnipeg.

A veritable Enoch Arden has presented himself in Montreal after sixteen years in the states, and claims his daughter, but not his wife. His name is George Miron, and he has entered suit to recover his child. The wife is well married here, and repudiates her deserter, who ran off when she had an infant to care for. She had hearsay evidence, it is alleged, that the truant was dead when she married again. He is not likely to gain his object by coming; it would be unjust to give up the girl now when she can help the parent who raised her, while the father never contributed a cent for her support. The young woman is sixteen years old, and refuses under any circumstances to leave her mother, who bears an excellant character.

The world has been sympathizing with Job for two thousand years, and pitying his sufferings and tribulations, but hardly a thought seems to have been taken of Mrs. Job and her trials, which must have been of no ordinary nature. True, she didn't have any boils, her husband, with true masculine selfishness, appropriating them all to himself, but she had to wait on him and listen to his complainig day and night. It would have tried the patience of a saint to have peen compelled to live in the same house with a man burdened with with such a wealth of afflictions as Job was, and it is hardly to be wondered at that, goaded to desperation, his wife one day advised him to throw up the game, and pass in his checks. Almost any woman would have done the same thing under the circumstances. There seems to have been a constant stream of people coming to see Job, to condole with him. Not only did the neighbours drop in continually to see how he was getting along, each one with a different remedy for boils, but relatives came from long distances and of course they had to be entertained and fed. This made a great deal of work for Mrs. Job, who, on account of her husband's extraordinary losses, couldn't afford to keep a hired girl. Had she not been a remarkable woman she never could have gone through with it.

E. E. Casement & Co. Nails, Iron, Steel AND GENERAL HARDWARE. Madoc, Ont.

North Hastings Review.

E. E. Casement & Co. Glass, Putty, Paints, Varnishes of all kinds. MADOC, ONT.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.25 per Annum in advance

VOL. VI., No 284. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, September 28, 1882. POSTAGE PREPAID.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—In response to many requests, I wish to say a few words in your paper. We are better suited with the home we have chosen in this "Great Lone Land" than we anticipated, though our expectations were high. During our journey thither we saw much poor, and more wet land, but having reached the banks of the Pipestone Creek we found a section of country that, for beauty and situation, and quality of soil, was not surpassed by any place we had previously seen, though we had travelled through Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and other famed localities. The land here is rolling, and sufficiently high that it will never be submerged in water as is the Red River Valley and other places. We have in some places rather many 'sloughs' but these will serve, where they cannot be dreaned, as valuable watering places for stock. Wood is not found, except along the Pipestone Creek. There are some stoney spots but generally the prairie is ready for the plough and reaper. Though late reaching our work, about the last of May, we have succeeded in raising 2 of an acre of very fine potatoes, ½ an acre of beans, some oats, beets, pumpkins, squashes, sweet corn, salsify, cucumbers, lettuce, and onions. We have broken about 35 acres of land for next year's crop. Though timber is scarce, we have on the ground sufficient material to build a comfortable block house, which we expect to have completed so as to live in it this winter. Water is good and can be got in abundance without going many feet below the surface. The land has been rapidly taken up during the past summer, "and yet there is room." My advice to those who are *not well settled* in Ontario is, to COME WEST; your chances are good if you are the right material and your profits sure. We have no potatoe bugs, and the remark made by a yankee that "It is so cold in Manitoba that icicles hang on the sun all the year round" is not true. P. O. address, Verden.

Yours respectfully,
N. D. PETERS.

Range 28, Tp. 9, Sec. 2, Man.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I was thinking a few remarks of real experience by me might be of some use to those of your readers who are thinking of going out to the North West. There were a good many went out last spring who had got their friends living near Portage la prairie, Brandon, Rapid City and Minedosa, to rent farms for them, and who had taken their families with them, a car-load of provisions, furniture, implements, a good team of horses, stock, seed, and oats to feed until after harvest, who intended to go west immediately after seeding and hunt up their homesteads when the travelling is much more pleasant, and it is a great convenience to know where one is going and to have a place to leave their things. It was really sad to see the goods tumbled out of the cars out doors in the sun and rain in piles at every station in Manitoba. I saw one of my neighbors who had several boxes of fine linen and clothing all wet and mildued. But it could not reasonably be expected that a new road in a new country could have storehouses to accommodate the rush to Manitoba last spring. I think it would put even the G. T. R. Co. to its wits end to have housed all the goods in all their freight houses in Ontario that I saw in Manitoba. Some grumble at the C. P. R. Co., but I thought any honest man might easily see that the company were doing all they could for emigrants, even bringing hay to Brandon, and I suppose many other places, for emigrants at 80 cents per hundred, and the "skinners" in Brandon managing to buy it up under false pretences would sell it to the emigrants for $2.00 per hundred. Another word for the C. P. R. Co.: One car that went out last spring which I was somewhat interested in was prepaid from Belleville to Brandon, and the C. R. Co. refunded us $52, it being overcharged by the G. T. R. agent in Belleville. Some of your readers might wish to know what I would advise for their benefit. I would say start from Ontario the last of April, if you have not the means to spare to go out first and see the country and locate, get a car that suits you, load it with necessary furniture, bedding, clothing, implements and provisions to last you till you raise your own. I would not advise you to take wheat, potatoes, or ploughs, as I think it better to buy them there. Pack your implements and other goods in the ends of the car, put your oats all through the vacancies, deck the car over the cattle's backs, fill the top tight with hay to feed on the way, arrange it so you can feed and water the cattle and horses, take one or more good milch cows and some youngsters that will milk in a year or two, with a good team, have your car run up to Moose River station, 90 miles west of Brandon. I have a good section four miles north of Moose River and will let you plough all you like and take off a crop and pay you $1.25 an acre for cropping, instead of charging you rent. It might be well to buy a good tent in Winnipeg. I might be able to rent you a house and store your goods if notified in time, for I am anxious to get as many of my old friends for neighbors as possible. A car will cost probably from $200 to $230 from Ontario, with a pass for one to take care of the stock. A good team will plough from one to two acres a day. I have seen many good crops of oats and turnips growing on fresh ploughed prairie just harrowed in, and some good gardens. Barley also grows well on above. Oats sold all summer at 90c. to $1.50.

W. BRISTOL.

Madoc, Sept. 26, 1882.

An informer has made revelations to the police regarding a wide-spread conspiracy which exists in Ireland. Eight persons, four of them released suspects, have been arrested at Armagh in consequence, charged with treason and felony.

The prescription of a skillful physician, and composed of vegetable drugs of great remedial power, Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters purify the blood, give tone and vigor to the system, cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion when all other remedies fail. Have you tried it? Sold by Druggists at 50 cents a bottle.

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bbl	$5 75	to	$6 00
Wheat, per bushel	0 90	to	1 10
Rye, "	0 65	to	0 70
Oats, "	0 40	to	0 00
Barley, "	0 60	to	0 70
Peas, "	0 70	to	0 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	to	0 60
Eggs, per doz	0 17	to	0 18
Butter, per lb	0 20	to	0 22
Wool, per lb	0 15	to	0 00
Hides, per cwt	7 00	to	8 00

Belleville Markets.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 00	to	$1 15
Barley, "	0 70	to	0 75
Rye, "	0 60	to	0 65
Oats, "	0 40	to	0 45
Peas, "	0 70	to	0 75
Potatoes, "	0 00	to	0 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	to	1 20
Butter, per lb	0 15	to	0 20
Eggs, per doz	0 16	to	0 18
Flour, per bbl	6 25	to	6 50
Sheepskins	0 60	to	0 00
Hides, per cwt	8 00	to	8 50
Wool, per lb	0 20	to	0 00

FARMERS!

We are loaning at

6 — PER — CENT. — 6

on good Farm Properties. It is probable these rates won't continue long as money is getting firmer in the market, and it would be advisable to secure loans at these rates at once.

PETERSON & PETERSON,

Solicitors, etc., Office,—Cor. Front & Bridge streets, Belleville.

Now opening a splendid assortment of Crockery and Glassware at D. W. Wright's,—Call and see before purchasing.

Removed

E. L. WEISS,
WATCHMAKER
—AND—
JEWELER,

has removed his shop during the building of the new block to

FIRST DOOR NORTH
—IN THE—
Madoc House Building,
formerly Lewis T. Wolfe's
MINING OFFICE,
MADOC, -- ONT.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

BEST'S L. O. L. No. 517.
Meets on the first Thursday in each month.
JAS. PINE, Sec'y, Bannockburn P.O.

MILLBRIDGE LODGE, No. 1070,
Meets every first Saturday in each month.
D. LUMMISS, JR., Sec'y, Glanmire P. O.

NUGENTVILLE LODGE, No. 1094,
Meets on the first Saturday in each month.
DANIEL GUNTER, Sec'y, Thanet P. O.

YORK RIVER LODGE, No. 624,
Meets every Friday on or before full moon.
ROBERT TWA, Sec'y, York River P.O.
B. H. SWEET, W. M.

QUEENSBORO LODGE, No. 437,
Meets Tuesday on or before the full moon.
F. J. THOMPSON, Secretary, Queensboro.

WANNAMAKER LODGE, No. 285.
Meets on the first Monday in each month.
J. A. EMPEY, Sec., Eldorado P. O.

ALLEN SETTLEMENT LODGE, No. 253.
Meets every Monday on or before full moon.
S. C. RANSON, Secretary, Rimmington P. O

ST. OLA LODGE, No. 1389,
Meets every first Monday in each month.
T. E. JACKSON, Secretary, St. Ola.

L. O. DISTRICT No. 4.
J. F. MORRILL, D.M., Millbridge,
C. DONALDSON, District Sec., Millbridge.

Royal Black Knights of Ireland,
Meets in the Lodge-room of No. 1133, Hazzard's Corners, on the second Wednesday of each month. H. KETCHESON, W. M.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on Monday Evening, Sept'r 11, At 8 o'clock.

J. R. ORR, Rec. Secretary.

JAS. WHYTOCK,
Grocer & Provision
DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

Provisions of all kinds,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Farmers' Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Boots and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF
HOME-MADE WORK
FOR SALE,
OR MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
—AT—
MORRICE'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE, MADOC.

Terms in Future Strictly Cash.

All outstanding accounts if not paid by the 14th of June will be put into Court for collection.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS
in all the different styles and sizes.
CHILDREN TAKEN ONLY IN CLEAN WEATHER.

D. MORRICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN G. DEANS,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
O'FLYNN'S NEW BLOCK!
MADOC.

Banking House!
—OF—
E. D. O'FLYNN,
"O'Flynn Block," St. Lawrence St., Madoc.

Open from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Approved Endorsed Paper Discounted

DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Money received on deposit, subject to withdrawal without notice.

Madoc, August 6th, 1879.

$8.00 per 100 lbs.,

WILL be paid for Trimmed Beef Hides. 100 cords of Tan Bark wanted at MULLETT'S TANNERY, Madoc.

June 6th, 1882. 270-1y

Land For Sale.

TWENTY-ONE (21) Building Lots for sale in the Village of Madoc, laid out on Park Lots 3 and 4, and known as "Norman's Hill."

Enquire of Captain Norman, Millbridge, or the undersigned,

CHARLES GREAM.

Madoc, September, 1879. 131

PONY
Flouring Mills,
MADOC.

THE undersigned having repaired the above mills, is prepared to do Gristing of all kinds on shortest possible notice, also to fill all orders for

Flour and Feed

of every description at the lowest possible prices.

Flour and Feed delivered to all parts of the village free of charge.

S. ROLLINS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. G. Chown's family, situated on the hill in the southern part of the Village of Madoc, near Jacob Bailey's. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Madoc, July 25th, 1882. 277-tf

FOR SALE!

A good open-cylinder THRESHING MACHINE, in good running order. Cattle taken in exchange. Terms easy. Apply to ROBT. LAFFIN, 9th con., Madoc

Madoc, Aug. 9th, 1882. 179

FURNITURE!

ALL new from the manufacturer and of first-class quality. Hard-wood Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, from $2.50 to $10; Parlor Sets, spring bottom Sofas and Chairs, and different kinds of Sideboards; Couches; Lounges, covered or plain; Bureaus; enclosed or open Washstands; kitchen Chairs from $2 per half dozen up to any price and quality. See our variety of Rocking Chairs, Picture Frames and Mouldings. Mark! as we PAY CASH DOWN, we guarantee quality as good and prices as low as any dealer in the Dominion

AT SCOTT'S,

adjoining the Grist Mill.

N.B.—Cash paid for eggs, hides, pelts and fur. Sales and valuations made throughout the County.

THOS. SCOTT, *Agent and Auctioneer.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES GREAM,
SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Madoc. Office in the Victoria Block.

HENRY BLEECKER,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office,—Bridge Street, Belleville, over the Custom House.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

W. A. DAFOE, M. D. &c.,
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Office and residence nearly opposite the Windsor House, Madoc

D. A. JOHNSTON, M. D., C. M.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston.—Office, Bridgewater, Ont.

DR. E. D. VANDERVOORT,
GRADUATE of the University of Toronto, Fellow of Trinity Medical School, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office—Queensboro, Ont.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, Belleville. Money to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville, Ontario. Money to lend on easy terms, both private and Company funds.
GEO. DENMARK. W. B. NORTHRUP, M. A

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c., Private and Company moneys to loan at lowest rates. Office—Cor. Front & Bridge sts., Belleville
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

DENTIST.
JOHN McCULLOCH, L.D.S., Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, office in Dale's Block, Durham St., Madoc. Office hours from 8 to 5 o'clock.
OPEN DAILY.

BLAIR & HOUGH,
BARRISTERS, &c., Belleville. Ontario. Offices: No. 4 Ashley Block, over Canadian Bank of Commerce, Front St.
HUGH BLAIR. J. STANLEY HOUGH.
N.B.—Private money to loan at 7 per cent

FARMERS!
I LOAN at 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. Change your mortgages. Straight loan, no commission.
J. J. B. FLINT,
241 Belleville

A. F. WOOD,
LAND, LOAN,
AND
Commission Agency.
OFFICE—Second Door South from Masonic Hall.
Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.
Madoc, January 27th, 1879. 96

WINDSOR HOUSE,
MADOC, ONT.
HAVING purchased the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Cross, we have fitted it up as a first-class Hotel, and are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public.
Large and commodious sample rooms for Commercial Travelers.
Every attention paid to guests.
CONLEY & McNEILL.
Madoc, May 4th, 1880.

PRIVATE FUNDS
TO LOAN.
$25,000
Have been placed in the hands of the subscribers to loan upon farm or city property at from
7 to 8 per Cent. Interest,
according to the size and quality of loan
NO DELAY in obtaining the money beyond the time employed in the investigation of the titles.
NO COMMISSION OR CHARGES other than those of drawing up the necessary papers and disbursements of loans.
Six right Loans only.
BLAIR & HOUGH,
Barristers, &c.,
1880. Ashley Block, Belleville

Making Love in the Choir.

From Puck.

She sat on the steps of the organ aloft
Just after the second hymn;
And through nave and choir to the cool gray spire
The sound rose faint and dim.
As they settled themselves in the church below
For the sermon that followed next,
And I seated myself at the alto's side
As the parson took his text.

I marked the tender flush of her cheek,
And the gleam of her golden hair,
The snowy kerchief 'round her neck,
And her throat all white and bare;
A throat so white that indeed it might
An anchorite entice;
And I faintly heard the parson's word
As he preached of Paradise.

My arm stole gently around her waist
Until our fingers met;
And a flitting blush made the tender flush
Of her cheek grow deeper yet.
Snowy and fair the hand beneath,
And brown the palm above,
And the brown closed softly over the white
As the parson spoke of love.

Ah, who is wise, when deep blue eyes
Meet his and look coyly down?
Who would but drink, nor care to think
Of envy's jealous frown?
'Twas but to bend till I felt her breath
Grow warm on my cheek, and then
My lips just softly touched her own
As the parson said Amen.

THE FISHERWOMAN OF HONFLEUR.

A TALE OF THE FRENCH COMMUNE.

CHAPTER I.

There was an unusual stir and bustle in the old-fashioned and generally dull town of Honfleur, opposite the port of Havre, in France. The old weather-worn, worm-eaten, wooden wharfs and jetties were thronged with fisherwomen and girls, all clad in their gala attire, whose number increased as they were joined by fresh arrivals from the neighbouring sea-coast, many having come from distant villages and hamlets. There was such eager, lively, and continuous chattering, that a stranger might have imagined there had occurred a second confusion of tongues—confined on this occasion to the gentler sex. The eyes of all present were directed seawards, and from time to time, some one would mount one of the wooden piles to which small vessels that frequented the harbour were moored, and pointing to a speck on the water, visible in the far distance, would cry: "Ils viennent! Ils viennent! Je les vois!' (They come! They come! I see them!) And for a few moments the clamour of voices would be hushed, only to break forth again with expressions of disappointment; for these fisherwomen and girls had assembled to greet the return of husbands, brothers, sons, and lovers who had long been absent, engaged in the cod-fishery in the stormy North Sea.

For many weeks past, the weather had been tempestuous; and those who had friends and relations at sea—and these comprised every inhabitant of the town and the neighbouring sea-coast—had passed many a sleepless night, listening to the fierce gusts of wind that swept around their humble and often exposed dwellings; or had started out of their troubled slumber to breathe a short but earnest prayer for the safety of the absent ones; for there had come from time to time sad stories of fishing-vessels that had foundered at sea with all hands; and all who heard these dismal stories dreaded lest the lost vessels might be those which had sailed a few months before with their dearest relations and friends on board.

On the previous night, however, a steam-packet had arrived at Honfleur, and her captain had repeated the glad tidings that he had that day passed the homeward-bound Honfleur fishing-fleet off Dieppe, all safe, and that, as the wind was favourable, the vessels might be expected to arrive in port next morning. Hence the vast and eager concourse of fisherwomen from the town and the adjacent coast.

At length there was a general hush. A speck that to a landsmen would have appeared like a bird hovering over the water, was discerned in the far distance; then another, and yet another became visible. There was no longer any doubt that the fleet was approaching. Nearer and nearer the vessels drew; the cut of their sails could be discerned; then their low black hulls appeared, and the experienced eyes of the fisherwomen recognised the vessels in which their husbands, lovers, and sons had sailed. The women counted the approaching luggars. Not one vessel of the little fleet was missing. But it yet remained to be seen whether all the crews had returned safe and well; and the hearts of the anxious watchers beat quickly, with hopes, doubts, and fears commingled.

Another weary hour passed away, and the vessels were off the port. Then arose from them a cheer which brought relief to the anxious women. Well they knew its meaning. It announced that all who had sailed with the fleet had returned safe and well. The cheer was answered with a general shrill cry of joy. The vessels entered the harbour and ranged up alongside of the wharf; and amidst cries of welcome, bursts of hysteric laughter, and tears of joy and gladness, the hardy, weather-beaten fishermen leaped on shore to greet their impatient loved ones. It was a strange yet pleasing sight to see these stalwart, weather-browned, whiskered and bearded seamen, clad in their coarse pilot jackets, tarry petticoat-trousers, heavy sea-boots, and oilskin sou'wester caps—their garments still damp, and glistening with the spray which had fallen in showers over the vessels' decks, even to the moment when they entered the sheltered harbour—clasped in the loving embraces of the women and girls the instant their feet touched the wharf. The elder women, though brown and wrinkled, were yet robust and healthy; the young women and girls fresh and comely, with pleasant pretty faces, fair complexions, blue eyes, and glossy brown hair. All alike, old and young, were neatly and smartly attired in their picturesque fisherwomen's costume, with high, wide-frilled caps, white as snow, short, full petticoats, crossless blue or gray stockings, and neatly buckled shoes, which set off their well-formed lower limbs to great advantage; while many of them wore large earrings of real gold, handed down as heirlooms from grandmothers and great-grandmothers.

Amongst the first to leave their craft was a tall, handsome, young man, with laughing blue eyes, and curly, dark-brown hair, who leaped to the wharf into the extended arms of a pretty girl, apparently not more than eighteen years of age who, as she embraced her lover, seemed perfectly regardless of the surrounding crowd.

"Welcome—welcome home, my Antoine!" cried the girl as she kissed her lover's whiskered cheek. "Ah, how I have prayed and sighed for thy return! The storms have been so severe; and we heard such bad news that my heart was troubled. But the blessed Madonna hearkened to my prayers, and again I behold thee safe and well. The sight repays me for all my sufferings."

The youthful pair released each other, and forcing a passage through the thick of the crowd, strolled away side by side in the direction of their native village, each with an arm twined round the other's waist. There was silence for a few minutes. Both were happy with their own thoughts.

Madeleine at length broke the silence. "Thou hast not told me about thy voyage, Antoine. Has it been successful."

"Successful as I could desire, my Madeleine," replied the young man. "If the gales have blown somewhat fiercely, it is what we fishermen must look for; and we care little for the weather if other things favor us. The good St. Antoine [St. Antoine is regarded by the French fishermen as their patron saint] has watched over us, and guided our vessel safe home.—And now, hearken, Madeleine! Tell me, dearest, is it not time that we possessed a luggar of our own?' glancing over his shoulder towards the vessel he had just quitted, whose mast could be seen amidst those of the other craft in the port. "Will not the gains of this voyage make up the necessary amount, Madeleine?"

It is customary among the fishermen of the northern and western coast of France, on their betrothal—which usually takes place at an early age—to some young maiden of their class, to place the wages at the end of each voyage in the hands of their *fiancees*, for safe keeping, reserving only what is sufficient for their necessary expenditure, and for the renewal of their outfits before they sail again, with a trifle beyond this amount, to pay for their small indulgences and harmless recreations. The young women having attended school when children, are generally possessed of some little education; while the boys go to sea with their relatives or friends as soon as they are of the slightest service on shipboard. Thus few among the latter know how to read or write. It is customary also with the young woman, after betrothal, to stipulate with their lover, that, previous to their marriage, some object for their mutual benefit shall be attained, such as the purchase of a fishing-luggar, or a share in such a vessel, or at least the means of purchasing the needful furniture, &c., for a humble household—according to their position.

Antoine and Madeleine belonged to what may be termed the superior class of fisher-folk. Both had been left orphans at an early age, and each had inherited a few thousand francs on the death of their parents. This money had been carefully set aside—but not in a bank. The French fisher-folk, in the days of which we write, had no faith in banks, and preferred to keep their savings where they might be secure, and ready to hand when required. To these joint bequests, Antoine's wages, and Madeleine's earnings from knitting and fancy-netting in her leisure hours, had been added from time to time, until, when Antoine sailed on his last voyage, but a small addition to the savings already accumulated was needed for the accomplishment of the desired object.

Madeleine—although she had been firm in her resolve not to wed her lover until the object of their mutual ambition was secured—was no coquette. "It is now three years ago, my Antoine," she replied to her lover's question, "since we betrothed ourselves to each other in the chapel of Our Lady of Lorette. I was then but sixteen, you were nineteen years of age. I shall be twenty years old on my next birthday, three weeks hence. We have more than sufficient, Antoine, for the purchase of a luggar with everything on board complete, without counting thy profits on this last voyage. My poor old uncle, Pierre le Blanc, died soon after you sailed the last time, and left me a handsome legacy. The profits of your last voyage will be so much extra, which we can lay by, or expend on furniture and such other things as may be necessary. Perhaps, Antoine, if thou wilt, my approaching birthday may be our wedding-day!"

It is needless to state that the young fisherman was more than willing that the wedding should take place at the time mentioned by his *fiancee*. In due course the bans were published in the little village church, and on the anniversary of her birthday, Madeleine Letour and Antoine Duroc were united.

A new fishing-luggar, with masts and spars and sails and rigging all complete, was purchased; and Antoine remained at home for some months after his marriage, leisurely preparing his vessel for sea, but chiefly passing his time with his young wife. Occasionally, with the object of testing the qualities of the new vessel, which was called *The Madeleine*, the young fellow sailed for a day's fishing along the coast; but, for the first time since he was old enough to go to sea, the Honfleur fleet of luggars sailed for the far distant cod-fishery without him.

It has been hinted that when the meeting took place between the returned fishermen and their wives, sisters, and sweethearts, all present on the occasion were too full of joy to care to conceal their happiness. There was, nevertheless, one individual present who had no share in the general feeling of gladness, whose heart was, on the contrary, full of surpressed passion, hatred, and jealousy. This individual, however, was not a member of the fisher community. He was one Lucien Pierrot, the son of a rich *bourgeois* of Paris, who owned considerable property in Honfleur and its vicinity. Lucien was accustomed frequently to visit the town to receive the rents from his father's tenants, and on other matters of business; for though he was a gambler and spendthrift, and addicted to many other vices, he was an only son, and his father, though often deceived, continued to place confidence in him. During one of these visits, at the date of the annual Honfleur fair, Lucien met with Madeleine—who was visiting the fair with a party of female friends—and was struck with the grace and beauty of the fisher-girl. He sought to introduce himself to her by offering her trifling presents as "fairings;" but the fisher-folk are an exclusive class, who hold themselves aloof from strangers. Madeleine declined, bashfully, yet decidedly, to accept the proffered gifts, and strove to avoid the young man's attentions. In nowise disconcerted, however, Lucien, taking advantage of the license allowed at fair-time, attached himself to the party, in the hope of inducing Madeleine to look more favourably upon him, by ingratiating himself with her companions. All his gallantry was, however, thrown away. The young women took no heed of him; and separated for their respective abodes without bestowing one parting word or glance upon him.

Unaccustomed to be thus cavalierly treated by young women whom he honoured with his attentions, Lucien had been in the habit of using every effort to win Madeleine's affections. He dared not visit her at home in the village, for he was well aware of the pride and independence of the fisher-folk, who would stand on little ceremony with him if it became known to them that he was intruding his attentions upon one of their young people. But he contrived to meet her whenever she strolled beyond the village; and when, twice a week, she attended the market at Honfluer, he was always present, and was a frequent and liberal purchaser of the fancy wares she offered for sale. Always civil, and even polite in his manner towards her, he gave her no opportunity to complain of his conduct to her friends; yet, though she strove in every way to make it apparent to him that his presence was disagreeable to her, she was unable to shake him off. At length he grew more bold, and ventured to speak of his affection for her, and entreated her to accompany him to Paris, promising to make her his wife immediately on their arrival in that city. But he met with such a withering repulse, that he instantly regretted his temerity. The look of anger and scorn in the eyes of the young girl and the tone of her voice, told plainly that she was in earnest; and from that time, he had ceased his open persecutions. But he nevertheless resolved to gain his end by some other means. He had discovered that Madeleine was betrothed to a young fisherman; and though Antoine was personally unknown to him, Lucien conceived a mortal hatred for him, and vowed that if he failed in his object, he would find some way of revenging himself both on the young girl and her lover.

On the day when the fleet arrived in port, and the fisherwomen and girls were assembled on the wharfs, as already described, to greet their long absent husbands and lovers, Lucien also might right have been seen skulking in the background, wrapped in a cloak, drawn up so as to conceal his features, eagerly watching the fishermen as they leaped on shore. He saw Madeleine on the wharf; and then he saw a handsome young fisherman, who, the moment he landed, was clasped in the young girl's embrace. He ground his teeth with impotent rage, and in his eagerness to get a good view of Antoine, stepped a few paces forward, and allowed the cape of his cloak to fall back.

As Antoine and Madeleine were forcing a passage through the crowd, Madeleine caught a momentary glimpse of her detested persecutor. The young girl shuddered involuntarily; and Antoine tenderly inquired whether she felt cold. Madeleine was almost inclined to acquaint her lover with the cause of her alarm; but she dreaded the immediate consequences of such a disclosure, and feeling secure in her lover's protection, she deemed it advisible to keep her secret. "Now that Antoine has returned, and our marriage will soon take place," she thought, "that bad man will see that it will be useless to trouble me any longer, and will no doubt return to Paris."

Lucien continued to follow the young couple at a distance, midway to the village. Had he dared, he would have interposed himself between the lovers; but Lucien was naturally a coward; he knew that the stalwart young fisherman would have crushed him as easily as he could have flung a child from him, and he was forced to content himself with brooding over plans of vengeance. He could do nothing just now; but he thought it probable that after her lover had gone to sea, Madeleine would be more amenable to his advances and persuasions. And if such were not the case, he believed in his power to find some means of wrecking his vengeance upon both. So he turned aside from following them further that day, and left the happy and youthful couple to the enjoyment of each other's society.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Brave Boys at Niagara.

Last week a party of Germans stopping at the Frontier House, Suspension Bridge, among whom was Morits Witmer, a wealthy brewer from Sexton, Germany, visited the "Maid of the Mist" landing for the purpose of taking a bath. At this point, it will be remembered, the current is very rapid, and to one not accustomed to the place it is perilous to venture in. Mr. Witmer, knowing nothing of the water's depth, or the swiftness of the current, got out too far, and would have been carried down the rapids but for the timely assistance rendered by two lads named Henry and William Rodgers, sons of Mr. Henry Rodgers of the Canadian Customs House at Clifton, who arrived upon the scene as the man was sinking for the third time; the boys, seeing the man in danger, at once jumped into the water, and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in rescuing him. William was the first to reach the drowning man, who grasped him by the neck with a death grip and drew him under. Henry had by this time reached the scene, and, diving, managed to release the drowning man's hold of his brother, after which the boys succeeded in getting him ashore, the whole party being thoroughly exhausted. Witnesses of the affair says it was one of the most gallant rescues ever performed on the Niagara River.

An account is given in English journals of the performance of a locomotive on the Great Northern Railroad, which recently carried the Duke of Edinburgh from Leeds to London, 186½ miles, in three hours, or at the rate of sixty-two miles per hour. This speed has frequently been equalled, and sometimes passed for short distances, but is remarkable as the average rate for such a long journey. The engine had driving wheels eight feet in diameter, or two feet larger than the wheels of American engines. To accomplish the trip in the time given, the wheel must have made 219 revolutions per minute, or more than 39,000 in three hours.

TOPICS FOR WOMEN.

WHEN TO PROPOSE.

A woman must have satisfied her hunger twice before she is ready to regard love-making with any satisfaction. Before breakfast her system is chilled and her blood dispersed through her body. After breakfast it concentrates itself in the digestive functions, and it is not until after lunch that she is prepared to abandon business activity for the realization of the ideal. Even then a proposition is unsafe, unless you are able to detect the instant when digestion terminates and discontent supervenes. Students of the fair sex agree that at this moment the conditions are favorable, but nothing is more difficult to others than medical men than to recognize the change, and if the discontent which seizes upon every woman at some time in the afternoon is permitted to assume sway before the declaration is made, the inevitable result is disappointment. There is but one way to overcome these conditions, and that is to project some excursion for the afternoon if business or other untoward obstacles make an afternoon declaration a necessity. But even this plan is open to serious objections. The average girl naturally shrinks from *al fresco* embraces, and sees an incongruity in daylight and love-making. Still, if the excursion be sufficiently romantic, she may excuse her preferences, for as there is no reason whatever in the love of a woman, there is no selfishness, and she is consequently prepared to make sacrifices. Marvell us successes have been attained at such time, though many a pleasant driveway has been strewn with pitiful failures, and the waves of thousands of lovely lakes show the wreck of full many a hope shining through.

COMFORTS.

Sooner or later, friends, the time for folded hands will come to us all. Whether or not we cease from hurry and worry now, we shall one day shut our eyes upon it, and lie still untroubled by the stir and fret of things about us. Why not take comfort as we go?

You, proud mother of a beautiful, active boy, of what use will it be to you to remember how exquisitely fine was his raiment, how daintily spread his bed, and how profuse his costly toys? What the child needs is mothering brooding, tender resting on your heart; and he needs it every step of the way from babyhood to manhood. The comfort of your opportunities. Never mind though the dress be coarse, and the food plain, and the playthings few, but answer the questions, tell the stories, spare the half hour at bed time, and be merry and gay, confidential and sympathetic with your boy.

And you, whose graceful young daughter is just blushing out into the bloom and freshness of a wondrously fair womanliness, do not be so occupied with your ambition for her advancement in life that you let her ways and your own fall apart. Why are her friends, her interests, and her engagements so wholly distinct from yours? Why does she visit here and there and receive visitors from this and that home, and you scarcely know the people by sight? You are losing precious hours, and the comfort you ought to take is flying fast away on those wings of time that are never overtaken.

The Cost of Dead Relatives in China.

In an entertaining, illustrated article in the September *Century* on "Ningpo and the Buddhist Temples," Miss Constance F. Gordon Cumming describes as follows the great expense to which the living are put to in China on account of the dead:

Great indeed are the expenses entailed on the living by the dead. In no land can the loss of a kinsman be more seriously felt. To begin with, there are heavy funeral expenses. The body must be dressed in fine new clothes, and another good suit must be burnt, as also the boots and shoes, most of his wardrobe, his bed and bedding, and the things most essential to his comfort when living, for he is supposed to require all these in the unseen world; and though paper representations are useful later, the real articles are needed for the original outfit. Then a handsome coffin is essential, and the priests must be largely paid for funeral services at the house of the deceased, and again for their services in ascertaining the lucky day for burial—while a professor of *fung shui* must also be paid, to choose the exact spot where they may safely prepare the grave so that the dead may be shielded from the evil influences which proceed from the north, and encompassed by all the good which breathes from the south. From the 10th to the 17th day after death, the priest, whether Taoist or Buddhist, hold services in the house, to protect the living from the inroads of hosts of spirits who are supposed to crowd in, in the wake of their new friend, and as all the relatives and friends of the family must be entertained as well as the priests, this is another heavy item of expense. In short, many families are often permanently impoverished by the drain to which they are thus subjected, and which, in the form of masses, for the departed and offerings at his grave or before his tablet, are certain to recur again and again. To omit them would be to incur the anger of the spiteful dead, who are now in a position to avenge themselves on the living, by inflicting all manner of sickness and suffering. Besides, if the priests know that there is any possibility of extracting money from a family by playing on their feelings, they pretend to have had revelations from the spirit world, showing the unfortunate dead to be tortured in purgatory, and that the only means by which he can be extricated is by a fresh course of costly services in the house. The price to be paid for these is fixed at the highest sum which they judge it possible to extract—say a thousand dollars, and though the family may remonstrate and endeavor to make a better bargain, it generally ends in their raising every possible coin, and even selling their jewels to procure the necessary sum which shall free their dead from suffering, and also secure his protection and good-will. The sums thus expended in connection with the worship of the dead are almost incredible. I heard a calculation once made by one well entitled to know what he spoke of, to the effect that fully thirty million dollars are annally expended in China at the three great festivals in honor of the dead; while, in addition to the above, by calculating the average expenditure of each family at a dollar and a half a year, he computed that fully a hundred and fifty million dollars are annually spent in quieting the spirits.

APHORISMS.

He that would govern others, first should be
The master of himself.
Massinger.

The man that dares traduce because he can
With safety to himself is not a man.
Cowper.

Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions than ruined by too confident a security.—*Burke.*

Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect and the most elegant of all compliments.—*Shenstone.*

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.—*Tillotson.*

Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but impares what it would improve.—*Pope.*

To smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.—*Sheridan.*

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.—*Lavater.*

Lamentation is the only musician that always, like a screech-owl, alights and sits on the roof of an angry man.—*Plutarch.*

The covetous person lives as if the world were made altogether for him and not for the world; to take in everything and part with nothing.—*South.*

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest the gods, who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—*Cato.*

Power and liberty are like heat and moisture, where they are well mixed, everything prospers; where they are single, they are destructive.—*Saville.*

Employment, which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered as the mother of misery.—*Burton.*

Run not into debt, either for wares sold or money borrowed; be content to want things that are not of absolute necessity, rather than to run up the score.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Can wealth give happiness? Look round and see
What gay distress! what splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more.
—*Young.*

In private conversation between intimate friends, the wisest men very often talk like the weakest; for indeed the talking with a friend is nothing else but thinking aloud.—*Addison.*

The ordinary employment of artifice is the mark of a petty mind, and it almost always happens that he who uses it to cover himself in one place, uncovers himself in another.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

It is with antiquity as with ancestry, nations are proud of the one, and individuals of the other; but if they are nothing in themselves, that which is their pride ought to be their humiliation.—*Colton.*

I do not mean to expose my ideas to ingenious ridicule by maintainihg that everything happens to every man for the best; but I will contend that he who makes the best use of it fulfills the part of a wise and good man.—*Cumberland.*

How Fashions are Started.

The Austrian Empress, while on a little country excursion with her usual retinue, stopped at an inn for refreshments. Being heated, she took off her bonnet and hung it on the back of a chair, where a playful puppy made such mischief with it before anybody's attention was attracted as to render it unfit for further wear. Of course, every lady in the party offered her own hat in the place of the one that was damaged, but the Empress took the whim to finish the excursion without any other head covering than that supplied by nature. Being observed in this fashion by some ladies of the stylish world, who are eager to imitate anything that royalty does, the practice of appearing in public without hat or bonnet came into general vogue. The morning promenades became marked by the presence of numerous elegantly arranged heads of hair devoid of any covering, and on Sunday the same fashion was followed in church. To such extent was this becoming the rage, says the Vienna *Tageblatt*, that milliners grew alarmed, and clamored at court about it, whereupon an explanation of the cause of the Empress's hatless excursion was issued from official sources, and published to the social world. This put an end to the new fashion, hatmakers were happy once more, and fashionable circles were again at peace.

A Discreet Young Lady on her Travels.

"May I open the window for you, Miss?" politely inquired a gentleman of a young lady on the Northern Pacific road, as he saw her tugging at a sash that had not recovered from the preceding winter.

She glared at him a moment, and gave a reluctant consent.

"Folks can't be too careful who they speak to or accept favors from," she remarked, after a long pause.

"That's very true," replied the gentleman quietly.

"Are you a Boston drummer?" she inquired.

"No, I am not," he answered.

"A hotel clerk?"

"No, not a hotel clerk."

"I am glad of that," said she, "I never let a drummer or a hotel clerk speak to me. Maybe you're an actor?"

"No, nor an actor."

"That's first-class," she exclaimed, showing her dimples and becoming more and more confidential. "If an actor should speak to me I'd die. What is your business?"

"I'm a barkeeper, and I'm travelling West to get a Territorial divorce from my wife," explained the gentleman.

"Oh, I'm so glad!" giggled the girl. "Reach down my satchel; there's a bottle of whiskey and a pack of cards in it. I'll play you an old game of California Jack for $5 a corner! I like to meet gentlemen, and I know 'em when I see 'em. Ask that bald headed duffer across there if he's got a corkscrew, will you?"

Some hotel clerk must have have originated the expression "There is always room at the top."

The Game of Chess.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Well, I am happy. I have found content.
I will not think of all she might have lent
By her kind love and presence to my life.
My time is past for that—she is your wife.
My dream is over now, so wild and sweet—
It was at best a dear, delicious cheat.
I can sit calmly by and see her look,
As we two play, steal slyly from her book,
And rest with deep devotion on your face.
And I, with cold indifference, can trace
Your likeness in her child, and even take
The darling up and kiss him for her sake.
As tender as the softened light in eyes
Where love holds court. We wandered down the lane,
Your wife and I—she then was Florence Vane—
To where a stile abruptly stops the way;
We had been there before that very day.
She stood and looked upon the scene; and I
Stood with her. Field, and woods, and sky
Were all aglow; the clouds burned crimson fires;
The scented winds woke love-impassioned lyres
Within the groves; meanwhile the drowsy herd
Went slowly home, yet spoke we not a word.
The weary robin, with his bleeding breast,
Flew by to nestle in his downy nest;
And all the landscape faded to the sight,
Leaving the creek a winding streak of light;
And, glimmering through the pallid mists afar,
Serene and splendid rose the evening star.
Something—perhaps the spirit of the hour—
Made me a little bold, and gave me power
Unusual over language; then I took
The hand you hold, and sought her downcast look.
I could not tell if most she frowned or blushed,
But when she spoke all other sounds were hushed.
Why tell her answer? Let it now suffice
To learn the sequel in her married eyes.
You have my queen! That comes of careless play,
An idle thought of that autumnal day.
"An evil wind"—I prove the proverb true—
In losing her I've fairly mated you.
The game is mine. The game of Life as well.
I would not change my lot now since the spell
That held me fast is broken. You may see
A bliss in wedlock all unknown to me.
And yet that well-remembered smile makes vain
This boasted coldness, and recalls my pain.

N. G. SHEPHERD.

THE SULTAN'S SERAGLIO.

How the Great Establishment on the Bosphorous is Conducted.

The Sultan's Seraglio, whose buildings stretch to the length of a mile and a half, within a mile from Therapia, contains more than 3,000 inmates, and is a city in itself. Here the Government of the empire is carried on chiefly by women and children. The vizieres and ministers are but the servants of these secluded creatures, and although at times a statesman, supported by a strong palace clique, may wield real power, he seldom does so for long, nor is his power very great. From the moment when he enters office he is secretly assailed by a host of enemies whom he does not see, and whom he cannot disarm or propitiate. A Turkish Minister who is advised to begin reforms may promise all that an ambassador demands, but he well knows that any innovation he atttempted would disurb vested interests which might happen to be defended by some Circassian favorite of the Sultan's, or by some insolent baltadji, the confidential servant for the time being of the Sultana Valide. As for the Sultan, as a rule he is as much at their mercy as his Ministers. A puppet in the hands of women, he never known exactly who rules him, but is obliged, for peace's sake, to do as his mother, sister, kadines or favorites order. More than one Sultan, weary to death of Seraglio intrigues, would have been glad to make a clean sweep of his female court, but any step in this direction would have led to conspiracy and deposition.

The loyalty of the people, which is great toward the office of the Padishah, is almost null as regards the individual who holds the office, so that, provided that there be a Sultan, the people care little who he is, nor would they be disposed to take up arms for any Padishah who had been deposed by a palace plot.

The Seraglios—for there are two, the new one, where the court of the reigning Sultan resides, and the old one to which the favorites of departed Sultans are relegated—harbour between them some 4,000 persons, and are a source of ruinous expense to the treasury. Not only are the allowances of the sultans, kadines, ikbals (favorites), and guieuzdes (aspirant favorites) large, but the ways of the palace are extravagant. Each of the imperial ladies has her diara, or retinue of companions, male and female servants; and all these people scatter gold about without counting whenever they have a whim to satisfy.

Sultans do not contract regular marriages, and the reigning lady at the Seraglio is never the Sultan's wife, but his mother. She bears the title of Sultana Valide, and all the inmates of the Seraglio owe her servile obedience. Her household consists of about 200 servants and guards. Next to her in rank comes the hasnadar ousta, or mistress of the treasury, who is generally a shrewd old women, promoted from the ranks of domesticity for her talents in gossip and housekeeping. If the Sultana Valide dies the hasnader succeeds her as queen of the Seraglio; and this arrangement sometimes lead to strange consequences.

Under Abdul Medjid the palace was ruled for years by a harsnader who had been a washerwoman, and whose chief adviser was a churlish baltadji (hewer of wood) who could not read, but who had the power of dimissing viziers. It was, in fact, the baltadji who ruled Turkey.

After the hasnader comes the Sultan's semi-lawful wives and favorites in the following order: First, the four kadines, who rank as spouses, until his Majesty divorces them and gives them in marriage to some pasha, which he does pretty often; then the ikbals or favorites, to the number of five or six, and then the aspirant favorites, whose number is unlimited.

A girl in the Seraglio, even if she be a simple cavedji or coffee bearer, becomes a guieuzdes or aspirant favorite from the mere fact of the Sultan's making a complimentary remark on her. The word is derived from guieuz, eye, and it means a girl who has attracted the master's glance. If, for instance, his Majesty, while visiting one of his relatives, remarks carelessly, "What a pretty girl that is who brought in the coffee," the damsel is at once and without further parley promoted to the rank of guieuzdi, which gives her a suite of apartments, a daira and a claim on the imperial exchequer the remainder of her life, or until such time as the Sultan finds her a husband.

As every one who marries from the Seraglio takes with her her clothes, jewels, furniture, servants, carriage and a lump sum in money, which often amounts to thousands of dollars, it may be imagined how the civil list is mulcted when there are many aspirant favorites. After the Sultan's favorites precedency is given to the kadines—*effendis*, mother of some prince or princess; then to the Sultanas, unmarried princesses of the blood, and finally, to the foster sisters of the sultans, or princes and princesses of the blood. Foster parents and their children are always regarded as permanent members of a Turk's household, and during several years Nahir Hanoun, Abdul Medjid's foster sister, held a paramount influence in his household.

Coming now to the male members of the Seraglio, we find in addition to the necessary staff of chamberlains, secretaries, eunuchs, scullions and cooks, a corps of 200 pages and musicians, and a very army of barbers shampooners, tasters of the Sultan's food, athletes, buffoons, ram fighters, astrologers and grooms. The ram fighters were appointed to amuse Abdul Aziz, but they have been maintained by the present Sultan because it is almost impossible to dismiss any one who has once held office in any palace without giving him a pension. The same may be said of the astrologers, whose functions have become a sinecure, though they are occasionally summoned into the haremlik to entertain the ladies by fortune telling. As for the buffoons and dwarfs, they have always been numerous, for ladies living in seclusion must be made to laugh when time hangs heavy on their hands and when the music and jigging of the dancing girls begin to pall. These dancing girls form a corps 300 strong, and as they are splendidly dressed and richly fed, they cost more to keep than a cavalry regiment. I need not enumerate the staff of servants and officials required for the stables (which contain 500 horses), for the kitchen the baths and gardens, nor yet the staff of court priests, but enough has been said, perhaps, to warrant the inference that the Sultan's court is at once the costliest and laziest in the world.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ALL SORTS.

The path of glory in Egypt at the present time seems to be the tow-path.

The best time to go fishing is when there is a mackerel sky.

Steamships have rolling stock when they carry live cattle.

Many people think Ananias was an amateur fisherman.

Large ears indicate patience and agility. Witness the donkey and jack-rabbit.

A 2-year old calls a rainbow "Jumbo." Barnum did it, with his little "add."

Lightening struck a brewery the other night, and made everything hop.

The Speaker of the House is generally known as the chair, so called because he is sat down on so often.

The life of a locomotive is only thirty years. This is another warning to inveterate smokers.

Two styles of consolation: A man's—"Just what I expected." A woman's—"I told you how it would be."

Boarding house logic: Whom the gods love die young. The gods do not love spring chicken.

The average hotel waiter is a perfect prodigy at cards—he takes everything with his tray.

It is a mistake to think that the bubble reputation is always fooling around the mouth of a cannon.

No man that ever lived can clinch an argument without riveting *his* opponent's attention.

"I say, Charley, lend me a match; "Can't do it, old boy; I'm very short; but if five dollars will do you any good—"

Nay, nay, my son; Arabi Bey was not a driver of one of the Egyptian canals when he a was boy, but he is now a boss lock-tender.

So they have got a corner on tanbark, have they? Well, well; that accounts for the different flavor of boarding house coffee of late.

M. Lherie, another French tenor, has turned out to be a baritone. He has been obliged to cancel a few tenor engagements.

The number of cards in a pack being fifty-two suggests that "seven-up" is the proper game to play once a week for a year.

Miss Lilliphace says she uses powder merely to take the shine off her face, but Fogg thinks she uses it to take the shine of other women's faces.

"How to Travel," is the title of a little book just out. How to get the money to travel with is the most serious question of the fitting season.

There are forty Chinese watchmakers in San Francisco. Watches must be made to "go," whatever may happen to the Chinese.

Timid persons, afraid of steamboats, will be pleased to know that George Decker, who made the first trip on Fulton's craft, is still alive and hearty.

The man that is born to be hanged will never be drowned, but it is best never to venture too far beyond your depth, young man, for all that.

No, Peter, the aphorism "Silence is golden," is based on error. There is many a professor in a deaf mute asylum who earns a good salary without ever saying a word.

No, Arabella, the captains and lieutenants in the army are not all minors, though it is true that a soldier never reaches his majority till he becomes a field officer.

London is complaining of homeless cats left to wander about the streets, while their owners are out of the city. Shades of Dick Whittington, can such things be?

At a recent sale of relics in London a medal struck off in 1565 brought £840. Our readers missed a bonanza by not having a few medals struck off that year.

A poor philosopher put blacking on that portion of his stockings which showed through the hole in his boot, and then said: "It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest."

If there is no rain for awhile some crops will be ruined, and if there is rain crops are bound to be spoiled. This is gathered from a careful summary of a great many agricultural remarks.

A weak woman may look a hardened villain in the eye and break up his purpose. If a mouse comes near her she will jump up on a chair and yell murder. It is the unexpected that gets away with courage.

A woman is generally happy when she is worrying about some trivial matter. If you wish to see this paradox exemplified just go to a family picnic in the woods when the ants are playing hide and seek in the grub basket.

Barnum's next is to be a white elephant. He has applied to the King of Siam for the loan of one. If he fails to get one he will probably whitewash Jumbo, and the advertising will go on just the same as if the King were neighborly and accomodating.

A Wisconsin court has convicted a man for stealing a manuscript poem, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year. Unless he threatened to publish it, the sentence seems rather severe. If he had stolen a prose article no doubt he would have got ten years.

HOW AMERICANS EAT.

An Englishman Criticises the Way They Eat in the Far West.

San Francisco Letter in the New York World.

It was in the Ogden refreshment-room, waiting for the train for San Francisco, that I saw a performance which filled me with astonishment and dismay. It was a man eating his dinner. And let me here remark, with all possible courtesy, that the American is the most reprehensible eater I have ever seen. In the first place, the knives are purposely made blunt—the back and the front of the blade being often of the same "sharpness"—to enable him to eat gravy with it. The result is that the fork (which *ought* to be used simply to hold the meat steady on the plate while being cut with the knife) has to be used with great force to wrench off fragments of food. The object of the two instruments is thus materially abused, for he holds the meat down with the knife and tears it to pieces with his fork! Now, reader, don't say no. For I have been carefully studying Americans at their food (all over the West at any rate), and what I say is strictly correct. This abuse of knife and fork, then, necessitates an extraordinary amount of elbow room, for in forcing apart a tough slice of beef the elbows have to stick out as square as possible, and the consequence is, as the proprietor of a hotel told me, only four Americans can eat in a space in which six Englishmen will dine comfortably. The latter when feeding keep their elbows to their sides; the former square them out on the line of the shoulders and at right angles to their sides. The American orders a dozen "portions" of as many eatables, and the whole of his meal, after the filthy fashion of the "eating-houses" at which travellers are fed, is put before him at once. To eat the dozen or so different things he has ordered he has only one knife and fork and one teaspoon. Bending over the table he sticks his fork into a pickled gherkin, and while munching this casts one rapid, hawk-like glance over the spread viands, and then proceeds to eat. Mehercule! what a sight it is! He dabs his knife into the gravy of the steak and picks up with his fork a piece of bacon. While the one is going up to his mouth the other is reaching out for something else. He never apparently chews his food, but dabs and pecks at the dishes one after the other with a rapidity which merely as a juggling trick might be performed in London to crowded houses every day, and an impartiality that, considered as *dining*, is as savage as any meal of Red Indians or of Basutos. Dab-bab, peck-peck, grunt, growl, and snort! The spoon strikes in every now and then, and a quick, sucking-up noise announces the disappearance of a mouthful of huckleberries on the top of a piece of bacon, or a spoonful of custard pie on the heels of a radish. It is perfectly prodigious. It defies coherent description. But how on earth does he *swallow* it? Every now and then he shuts his eyes and strains his throat. This I suppose is when he swallows, for I have seen children getting rid of cake with the same sort of spasm. Yet the rapidity with which he shovels in his food is a wonder to me, seeing that he has got no "pouch" like the monkey or the pelican. Does he keep his miscellaneous food in a "crop" like a pigeon, or a preliminary stomach like a cow, and "chew the cud" afterwards at his leisure? I confess I am beaten by it. The mixture of his food, if it pleases him, does not annoy me, for if a man likes to eat mouthsful of huckleberries, bacon, apple pie, pickled mackerel, peas, mutton, gherkins, oysters, radishes, tomatoes, custard and poached eggs (this is a *bona fide* meal, copied from my note-book on the spot) in indiscriminate confusion, it has nothing to do with me.

The Richest Tin Mine in the World.

From the London Field.

To the westward of the Surrey Hills, in Tasmania, in the county of Russell, and at the distance of a hundred miles from Launceston, lies Mount Bischoff, and here a few adventurers found tin in 1872. A company was formed and workings were commenced. An eminent mineralogist reported that the mountain was almost a mass of tin, the ore yielding from 70 to 80 per cent. of pure metal. Large smelting works were erected at Launceston, and in the year 1876 a thousand tons of tin were raised. Twenty-five shillings only have been paid up on each share, but the present market price is from £60 to £69, the company during the last four years having paid a dividend every two months of 10 shillings per share. A fortunate gentleman in Hobart, who expended £875 in the purchase of 700 shares in 1873, now rejoices in the receipt of £2,100 a year as the income of his investment.

Some scientific journals propose that men of science should be called "scientiates," and not "scientists," and that instead of using the phrase "scientific studies" we should rather employ "sciential studies." No doubt these changes would harmonize our expressions very closely with the Italian *scienziati* and *scienziali*, but it is exceedingly questionable whether the adoption of these new words would add much to precision of statement, when the words now in use have very definite meanings attached to them.

ECHOES OF OLD WORLD NEWS.

Of traces of the Saxon ancestors of the English race that are still to be found in various parts of Germany few instances that were not vague have been made public, but Dr. Brandes, of Gottingen, has recently found a particular district where distinct remains of these Saxons now exist. The district is near the old Prussian fortress of Minden. He found in use there a curious lot of English words, among which was "Yea" instead of "Ja" or "Jo."

Health statistics of the English garrisons in Cyprus are said to show a great improvement, especially in the case of the Royal Engineers who form the only part of the garrison that has been stationed on the island, without interruption for two years. Last year the death-rate for the entire force, numbering an average of 443 men, was about 2¼ per 1,000, as compared with nearly 19 per 1,000 in the previous year. How accurate and fair these figures are it would be hard to say, but unless there has been a very remarkable and real change in the healthfulness of the Island—one, in fact, that is almost incredible—there must be something wrong about them, for they go on to say that for the same period the mortality among British troops in Canada was a little over 6½, in Bermuda a little over 9½, and in the West Indies a little over 8½ per 1,000.

From Victoria has been forwarded, by the Irishmen there resident, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin an address expressing strong and characteristic sympathy with the movement for home rule. The Irishmen of Ireland are described as suffering "under the hoof of a foreign despotism," and their condition is compared to that of the Israelites in their degrading servitude to the Egyptians. There are nine signatures to the address, and five of them are those of members of the Legislative Assembly. Attention was called to the address in the Assembly, and the Premier was asked if he intended to take any action. He replied that he proposed to take none. One of the signers then rose in his place and declared that if he had been guilty of treason or sedition he ought to be sent before a jury of his countrymen, and he was ready to go there. He merely desired for Ireland the same legislative independence that is possessed by Victoria.

Col. John C. Gawler, who died in England a few weeks ago, has been for a number of years the keeper of the Crown jewels, or, as he was known officially, the Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower of London. He was the son of that Col. Gawler who was at one time the Governor of South Australia, and he had seen long and notable service in the British army. His first military experience was had at an early age. The year 1851 found him with the Seventy-third Regiment in the Kafir war. He served in that campaign until 1863, and came out of it with a medal and the brevet of Major. Five years latter he was gazetted a Lieutenans-Colonel in the army, and for services in the Indian mutiny he was awarded another medal. Still later he commanded as Brigadier a considerable force in the Himalayas against the Rajah of Sakkim, taking the Rajah's residence and forcing him to submit to the British terms of surrender. He subsequently penetrated to the Thibet frontier and served in China and Ceylon."

During the past two or three months sad reports have been received in England from Iceland concerning the state of the food supply, and official reports more recently made to the Ministry at Copenhagen now confirm them. It appears from these that the winter of 1880-81 was one of unexampled severity, and that it was followed by a cold summer, so that the hay crop of 1881 was less than half an average crop, and in consequence, a much larger portion than usual of the sheep, and even many of the cows, had to be slaughtered in the autumn. People thus were too poor to buy the corn and maize imported for fodder, and their communications with the trading-stations had been cut off by the bad weather. Thousands of live stock died, the lambing failed, the milk both of ewes and cows has been lacking, and the usual autumn trade in sheep, tallow, and wool, on which the people depend for money wherewith to buy imported necessities, is likely to fail them now. The measles, which has not been in Iceland for 36 years, has attacked Reykjavik, and is spreading over the island. In London a fund has been started at various points to aid these sufferers.

Cheap Food.

At the present high price of meat food it is a satisfaction to know that the less meat one eats in hot weather the better off one will be. And it is no less satisfactory to know that a substitute as nutritious may be found among the cheapest articles of diet. Eggs at average prices are a cheaper food than meat. According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Food," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters contains 120 grains of carbon and 17 3-4 grains of nitrogen, or 15.25 per cent. of carbon and 2 per cent. of nitrogen. The value of one pound of eggs as food for sustaining the active forces of the body to, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1584 to 900. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef. A writer in the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* estimates that a hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay ten dozen, or fifteen pounds, of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs; but five-sixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production. Taking into account the nutriment in each, and the comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is about three times as costly as egg, while it is certainly less healthful.

The largest sailing vessel afloat was launched at Belfast, Ireland, recently. She was built by Harland, Wolff & Co., and was named the Walter H. Wilson. Her measurement is 300 feet by 42½ feet by 25 feet. She will be classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's. She is built of iron, has four masts, three of which are square rigged, and is capable of carrying 4,000 tone dead weight.

TARANTULAS FIGHTING.

The Remarkable Battle of Spiders that Lasted Six Hours.

Among other curiosities brought here were two huge Arizona tarantulas, both of which were full grown. One was of the brown, and the other of the black variety. The brown fellow was caged in a common cigar box, and the black one in a glass jar. As they could not be exhibited to advantage in contrivances of this kind, and as they were not very pleasant company to have running about loose, a box almost two feet square, with a glass top, was procured, on the bottom of which a layer of sand was spread to make the animals feel at home. The cover was then drawn, and the two spiders pitched into it from their separate cages.

No sooner did the one discover the other's presence than they rushed at each other as viciously as two panthers, and immediately closed in deadly embrace. They came together with a bound, and then twining their long, hairy legs about each other rolled over and over in the sand, biting each other savagely, and then tugging with all their might, as if endeavoring to crush each other by sheer muscular power. Incredible as it may seem, this sort of warfare was kept up for six hours, during most of which time it could not be seen that either was gaining the slightest advantage, as neither showed any sign of disposition to end the fight except by the death of his adversary. At last the black one succumbed and rolled over dead on the sand, while the victor immediately proceeded to reap the spoils of his long battle.

Seizing his vanquished enemy in his stout horns or pincers, or whatever contrivance he has for that purpose, he rapidly tore him limb from limb and coolly proceeded in cannibalistic style, to make a meal of him. In a very short time nothing was left except a little pile of legs and pieces of shell to mark the spot where one tarantula had fallen and another had dined.—*Denver Tribune.*

Alexandria as it Was.

We very quickly found our way to the bazaars, "to mingle with the strange and turbaned crowd," those marvelous throngs of picturesque life; new forms, animate and inanimate; new sounds, new human beings, new animals, mingled beauty and dirt, of which no description can convey the slightest idea—nothing but actual sight. The fruit market, full of things as yet unknown and untasted—the market for such game as is brought from Lake Marcotis, and treasures of every description brought here from every corner of the eastern world by those long strings of patient, heavy-laden camels; crockery, saddlery, gold and silver embroidery, the scarlet fez, the yellow slippers, (with turn-up toes, for the exclusive use of the faithful,) fire-arms, glittering swords and daggers, gorgeous raiment of needlework, from the coarsest stuff to the rarest brooches, of material and color alike rich and harmonious; jeweled pipes, spices, carved wood and ivory, sweetmeats, rich stuffs woven by patient hands, playthings—many stalls together dealing in the same article. For just as in London you expect to find bankers in Lombard-street, silk-weavers in Spitalfields, coach-builders in Long Acre, watch-makers in Clerkenwell, &c., so in the East each trade has its own bazaar—the silk-weavers, the copper-smiths, the saddlers, letter-writers, the dealers in Moorish, Turkish, Persian, or Algerian stuffs, each cluster together in their own corner. But the chief charm of these bazaars lies in the throng of human beings of all sorts and kinds; the almost bewildering medley of voices talking "every man his own tongue wherein he was born;" the perpetual motion, the intensity of colors, the vivid sunlight, the cool, deep shadows. It is curious to stand beside the dealer in fire-arms and watch the simple process of manufacture. The workman, sitting on his counter, holds a long wire between his toes, and, slowly winding it around the tin barrel produces a lethal weapon which would astonish Purdie or Lancaster. It is a fowling-piece which a British sportaman would regard with awe if required to fire it; nevertheless, it proves fatal to a vast number of snipe and quail, and rately leads to any accident. Those yellow slippers, too, are worthy of notice. The orthodox bright yellow dye with which the leather is stained is obtained from the rinds of pomegranates. Every blue-robed woman whom you meet probably carries on her head a great flat basket of fruits and vegetables, her little marketing for the day; or else on the shoulder sits a quaint Eastern baby, and a group of bigger children clustered round her—little creatures whose large, calm eyes would be so beautiful were it not for flies and filth; but, alas! as some one suggested, "What is beauty without soap?" (and, indeed, soap seems a thing unknown in Egypt, or at least wonderfully precious, judging from the prices charged for washing!) As to those poor dark-eyed little ones, their mothers keep them filthy on purpose, lest any one passing should admire them, and so excite the envy of evil spirits. Moreover, they believe it strengthens the sight to paint the eyelids of even the youngest baby with khol, a mixture of soot and antimony, which is carefully applied with a silver bodkin. This certainly makes the eye look immensely large, but painfully unnatural. Then, the amount of ophthalmia is something frightful. It is due chiefly to the intense dryness of the atmosphere and the subtle, impalpable dust which forever floats in the air above the crowded city. Exteeding dirt also does its part, while the swarms of flies which cluster on the sores, and there revel undisturbed, are a sight to fill you with disgust. Of course, they carry infection to the next eye on which they settle, and so the loathsome disease spreads, and that with such frightful rapidity that sometimes the whole eye is reduced to a mere opaque pulp within 24 hours, even when the sufferer is otherwise in perfect health. The consequent amount of blindness is startling, and I believe the computation is that one man in six has lost the sight of either one or both eyes.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Always fashionable: The toothpick boot is going out of fashion, 'tis said But the broad, easy-swinging boot worn by vigorous men of about fifty, with marriageable daughters, will never go out of fashion, young man, never. Keep out of its reach.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

The following letters, which, through the kindness of Mr. O'Flynn, we are enabled to place before our readers, will show what is being done by the Provincial Board of Health, since the visit of that body in August, in regard to the sanitary condition of this village and neighbourhood. No doubt when the Report is made some valuable information will be given us, and until then we will forbear making any reference to the matter :—

Toronto, September 11, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. O'FLYNN,

I have no doubt but that your energetic Board of Health will think us slow in moving in the matter of the Madoc Malaria Report. However, it was only last week that our meeting of the Board took place and in so important a matter it is necessary to present the Report. The Committee reported at length to the Board and the Report was received.

It stated that there appear to be several elements entering, as factors, into the causation of the malaria. Placing minor ones first :—

1. The village drainage is very imperfect, and from its having underlying rock so near the surface, the privy and cess-pool, as well as stable drainage must contaminate wells in the lower lying parts.

2. The pond in the village is *in se* an unsanitary spot ; and from what was stated concerning lower lying wells being dependent upon it in some degree for their supply, it seems evident that its unwholesome waters must effect them to greater or less extents.

Now the Committee before recommending drastic remedies wishes to know what may be in a large degree practically attained, and writes to know whether the village are prepared to solve the questions, Nos. 1 and 2, and if they, having settled No.1, will need to prosecute in No. 2, as being a nuisance within the meaning of the Municipal Health Act.

3. Of course these being taken in hand the larger question of changing the character of the drowned land must be considered.

The Board in this latter matter ere reporting wishes to know if possible, whether Mr. Wallbridge would be willing to sell his dam to the village, and whether the village would be willing to buy it from him ; and also if possible to obtain some idea of the probable length and cost of a dike which would keep the water of the river from overflowing, in times of high-water, the marsh.

Moreover, it will be pleased to know if the ordinary height of the river, the dam being absent, will admit of sufficient fall for the drainage of the marshes.

You will readily, understand how desirable it is that something be known on these points ere reporting, since it would be useless for this Board to recommend to your village Local Board the cleansing of an Augean stable,—at least without having the power and implements ; and at the same time it would desire to recommend as much as possible, compatible with its convictions in the matter of causation, in the direction in which the Village Board may feel itself most able and willing to work.

If you will oblige the Committee by giving it as much information as possible on these points it will deem it a favour, as thereby enabling it to bring in a Report, as nearly scientifically correct and true, and practically desirable and workable as under the circumstances is possible.

P. BRYCE,
Secretary, P. B. H.

On receipt of the above letter, a special meeting of the Council was held, which empowered the Reeve to reply. It is as follows :—

Madoc, September 27, 1882.

DEAR SIR.—

Our "energetic" (!) Board of Health have had under consideration your partial Report under date of 11th inst., of the causation of Malarial diseases in this locality. In reply, the Board are of opinion, that they could find a remedy for questions Nos. 1 and 2 in your Report ; but cannot see their way so clear to deal with No. 3. Building a dike would be impracticable, and as to purchasing the dam from the Wallbridges, the Board have reason to believe that the property is now out of their hands, and belongs to the Trust and Loan Company, head office in the city of Toronto, and even if the Company were willing to sell at a reasonable figure there would be difficulties in the way of purchase. The village, covering only a small area of that effected with malaria, and being already overtaxed, would not likely submit to the additional burden which the purchase of the dam would necessitate. The rear of three or four other Municipalities border on the lake, but those portions being much broken, thinly settled, and some of the Municipalities not being noted for their liberality would, it is presumed, not be willing to share in the expense of purchase.

The ordinary height of the river, the dam being absent, would admit of sufficient fall for the drainage of the marshes. The absence of the dam, would entirely remedy the evil as to question No. 3. Since the lowering of the dam by Prof. Dynamite a few months ago, the marshes are completely drained, and the water of the lake purer, and freer from miasmatic indications than at any corresponding time since the dam was built, and it is also noticeable that within this time there has been an abatement of malarial fevers.

It is said that it is the intention of the Trust and Loan Company to rebuild the dam, which if done and allowed to remain, will be to invite the return, next year, of this hydra-headed monster, malaria, with all its wasting and destroying influences. The residents of this village and vicinity having been sorely tried, during the past five years, by a disease, which, like the plague that passed over ancient Egypt, leaving one dead in every house ; and being severely taxed in doctor's bills, enfeebled health, and shattered constitutions, the Board are of the opinion that it has now assumed such a serious aspect, and become so important a matter, that the Government should deal with it.

E. D. O'FLYNN,
To the Sec. Secretary.
BOARD OF HEALTH,
Toronto.

MR. BALTIS ROSE, of Sidney, has been selected as the Conservative candidate in West Hastings. The Reformers have selected Mr. John N. Lee, of Trenton. The election comes off on the 18th of October.

ALL the revolting tribes of Egypt have tendered submission to the Khedive, and order is being rapidly restored. Wolseley and Seymour have been raised to the peerage for their brilliant services.

THE report of the committee on Union was read at the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada at Hamilton last week. It recommends the appointment of a committee of 27, to be elected by each of the Annual Conferences in a certain proportion, to go to Toronto on the last Tuesday in November, there to meet with the Union Committees of other churches, and if a plan of union is agreed on it is to be submitted to the quarterly meetings throughout the Church, and if two-thirds of these meetings voto in favour of it, then the General Conference shall be called together to give effect to the proposed union. The report was not discussed, but was ordered to be printed.

Elzevir and Grimsthorpe Council.

Town Hall, Bridgewater, Aug. 28, '82.

Council, met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The County Surveyor addressed the Council and stated that the T. & O. R. was interfering with the public road near the cemetery and he had notified the Chief Engineer that a new road must be built as good as the present one, before destroying the latter, and at his request the Council went with him to see a proper road staked out.

After dinner Council resumed.

The following petitions were presented and ordered to be received :—E. Kleinsteuber for grant for road between D. Launry's and J. Greatrex,s, J. Kleinsteuber, et al, for grant for road in lot 2, concession 9.

The Road Commissioner reported he had examined James Laundry's road and found it was only 20 feet wide ; would be expensive requiring one culvert, and in all 30 rods of crosswaying besides grading.

The following motions were passed,—That Samuel Greatrex be recommended at next meeting of Council for a grant equivalent to his to his taxes on road between lots 2 and 3, in 7th concession ; that $20 be granted on the petition of Julius Kleinsteuber, et al, to be sold by Road Commissioner to lowest bidder ; that $10 be granted A. Thompson, jr., for gravelling side road between lots 14 and 15, in 3rd concession. The Auditors of the Collector's Rolls from 1879 to 1880 inclusive, presented their report and the Collector returned his Rolls.

On motion the Rolls from 1875 to '78, inclusive, were ordered to be returned to the Treasurer after the Clerk had made a return to the County Treasurer of the taxes outstanding on them. The Rolls for 1879-80-81 were returned to the Collector to continue collection till the meeting of the Council in October.

On motion the platform of the hay scales were ordered to be re-planked to the satisfaction of the Reeve.

A motion was passed that the Clerk send a statement to the County Auditors that in a matter of a balance which appeared in the County Treasurer's books against the Municipality for school money. The Coudcil had examined the Township Treasurer's accounts and nothing was due to any of the schools. The balance had arisen from the books being improperly kept, and requested the Auditors to take steps to have the balance cancelled.

The Treasurer presented his half-yearly report to 30th June, which having been examined was ordered to be received.

On motion Mr. Tunmeny received $6 for support for 12 weeks' to 26th August, and Thomas Thompson was paid $4 for auditing Collector's Roll, and an account of the *Intelligencer* was ordered to be paid.

It being 7 o'clock the meeting adjourned till the following Monday.

Monday, Sep. 14.

Council resumed. Present, the Reeve, Messrs. McIlroy, James and Brown.

The Clerk read a notification from the County Clerk that $1279.40 would be required of this Municipality this year for County purposes.

A By-law was passed and numbered 91, levying the following rates on the dollar for the present year :—2½ cents for township and county purposes, 3 mills to meet county indebtedness, 1½ mills general school rate, and the following for the school sections : 2 cents for No. 1 and ½ cent special rate for same, 7 mills for No 2 , ½ cent for No 3, 9 mills for No. 4, 2 cents for No. 5, 7 mills for No. 6, 1½ cents for No' 7.

A By-law to preserve ties and timbers growing on road allowances was passed and numbered 92.

On motion $27.50 paid by Trustees to Flint Estate for statute labour for 1881 was paid to Mr. Tuttle for lumber for sidewalks in Bridgewater, and $15 was granted on road between 3rd and 4th concessions from lot 8 through French Settlement to J. Barker to be paid out to the satisfaction of Mr. McIlroy and Mr. H. James was empowered to engage a competent man and examine timber growing on road allowance, estimate the value of the same and report at next meeting of the Council.

Council adjourned till ten o'clock Monday, 30th October.

The Order in Council disallowing the Rivers and Streams Bill has been gazetted.

An unfounded rumor that the Queen had been shot at in Balmoral was spread in London on Saturday.

Orders have been recieved in Montreal from Australia for $70,000 worth of railway supplies for that colony.

Despatches from Alaska represent that the country is completely under the control of gamblers, and the lives of Europeans are menaced.

The current number of the *Canada Gazette* announces that the Canada Temperance Act will be in force upon and after the day upon which the semi-annual licences expire.

The Dominion Government have decided to rescind the charters of all Colonization Companies which have not strictly fulfilled the conditions of the Dominion Land Regulations by the 15th October.

The safest, best and cheapest medicine in the world is Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. Sold in large bottles at 50 cents by all Druggists.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE
Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOPPERS WANTED.

BY the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Delora, Ont.
75 cents a cord paid.
Sept. 29, 1882. 284.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale all his property in the Village of Madoc, consisting of two fine dwellings, two tenant houses and two improved village lots without buildings. For further particulars apply to
WELLINGTON BRISTOL.
Madoc, Sept., 28th, 1882. 284-3w

FOUND.

IN Madoc village, on or about September 20th, a pocket book containing a sum of money and receipts. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by applying at REVIEW office, or to
R. R. CASEMENT & CO.
Madoc, Sep. 25, 1882. 284

FARM TO LET.

SOUTH half of Lot No. 2, 4th concession of Madoc. In good state of cultivation. Will be leased for a term of five years if parties can agree. Apply to Edward Hill, Hastings, Ont., or to
H. DUNN, Madoc.
September, 15th, 1882. 284-tf

$15.00 REWARD.

LOST in Madoc Village, a Pocket Book containing between $40 and $45 in bills, two letters, one containing $13 and the other $10. Book also contains some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of said book, by the undersigned, or at REVIEW office.
F. B. KIMBALL.
Sep. 28, 1882. 284.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the united townships of Dungannon & Faraday, County of Hastings, will pass a By-law at its next meeting to be held at L'Amable, October 28th, 1882, for the purpose of going to Billa Flint the road allowance on the rear of lot 60, West Hastings Road, Faraday, extending from the West Monk Road, south to the gristmill, Bancroft, in lieu of she land taken in making the road to said mill.

A By-law will also be passed on the same day giving to Edward Johnson the road allowance between lots 40 and 41, East Hastings Road, Dungannon.

A. C. BARKER,
Township Clerk.
Faraday, Sept. 22, 1882. 284-4t

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for forming, at the water line, a stone facing for protection to the banks of the canal on the summit level between Thorald and Humberstone.

Specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of the Resident Engineers at Thorold and Welland where forms of Tender and general information on the subject, can be obtained on and after MONDAY the 25th instant.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly on accordance with the printed forms.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th Sept., 1882. 284

Just opened a large stock of

BOOTS

—AT—

"THE RIGHT HOUSE."

D. C. CLARKE.

GUNS,
RIFLES,
& REVOLVERS,
Cheap at

R. R. CASEMENT & CO'S.

N. B.—

We have arranged to deliver any gun mentioned in Stark's catalogue at his prices, delivered free of extra charges in Madoc.

R. R. CASEMENT & CO.

MADOC, Aug. 13th, 1882.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
of Portland, Maine.

ASSETS :- - $6,264,215.57.

Death Claims paid during the month of May, 1882.....$54,442.00.
Endowments paid during the month of May, 1882..... 20,476.18.
Total for May..... $74,918.18

Total Payment to Policy Holders, over - $13,500,000.00.

It is an OLD COMPANY,—established in 1848.

Is ENDORSED by the HIGHEST INSURANCE AUTHORITIES, and the most prominent business and professional men.

Its POLICIES are INCONTESTABLE after three years from date for any cause except fraud.

Its ACCELERATED ENDOWMENTS provide that whenever the reserve upon the Policy, and the dividend additions thereto, amount to the sum insured, the Policy becomes PAYABLE AT ONCE as a matured endowment.

It is the only Company that gives the benefits of the MAINE NON-FORFEITURE LAW, specifying in definite terms by its policy contract, that there can be no forfeiture of insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid until the value of the Policy is exhausted in extended insurance.

It also provides that after ten annual premiums have been paid the dividend additions to the Policy shall be applied to the payment of premiums until exhausted when the insured may resume payment, without further medical examination.

It pays its death losses promptly upon proof of death, without waiting the customary ninety days.

H. D. SMITH, *Secretary.* JOHN DE WITT, *President.*

REV. W. E. SMITH,
AGENTS WANTED. *General Agent, Bridgewater.*

CAUTION

THE Singer Manufacturing Co'y hereby cautions all parties purchasing Sewing Machines who desire to secure one of their genuine make to be sure and see that the trade mark is on the arm and stand, and not be deceived by imitation machines which are being offered purporting to be our genuine make, but which do not bear our trade mark

ALLEN MOON,
The Singer Agent, Madoc.

Needles of all kinds, and Oils and general furnishings kept in stock. 983

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SOMETIME about the 24th of July last, a brindle Cow, about 4 years old, from the Cedar School House, lot 14, 9th con. of Madoc. Any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

FRANCIS TROTTER.
Madoc, Aug. 23rd, 1882. 281-3w

FOR SALE!

The following valuable lands in the Townships of Marmora and Madoc.

NORTH East ½ of Lot Thirteen in the 10th concession of the Township of Marmora, also Lot number Twenty-seven in the 11th concession of the same township.

Lot number 29 in the 8th concession, Lot No. 29 in the 7th concession, the west half Lot No. 30 in the 9th concession, and the west half of Lot No. 13 in the 1st concession, all in the Township of Madoc.

For terms and further particulars apply to the Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
or to JOHN LEYS,
Solicitor, Toronto.
279-10w

Local Lines.

—The leaves are assuming their autumn tints.

—Regular meeting of the village Council on Monday next.

—Swinging on the garden-gates will soon be over for the season.

—There are now fourteen men and three women in the County jail.

—The grain season is unusually backward. Very little has been brought into the market as yet.

—A new comet has made its appearance—to the scientists. Ordinary mortals *may* see it sometime.

—Two interesting letters on Manitoba, from well known late residents of this village, will be found in this issue.

—Remember the temperance lecture in the Town Hall to-night, by Mr. Thos McMurray. The lecturer is said to be an able speaker.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Dominion Statutes for 1882, from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. The volume comprises nearley 800 pages in all.

—Rev. Father Connelly, at one time assistant Priest in this village, but who was lately removed to Peterboro, has been transferred to Prescott within the past week.

—A Belleville paper says an agent of the contractors for the Murray Canal was in that city one day last week trying to engage men to work on the Canal, but was unsuccessful, although the rate of pay offered was $1.50 per day.

—The congregation in the Methodist Church in this village has increased largely lately, the church being more than comfortably filled on several occasions. The Pastor, Rev. F. McAmmond, B. A., has a pleasing pulpit style and such masterly control over his subject, that makes his discourses at once interesting and himself a general favorite.

No. 4 Company, Attention.

A meeting of the members of No. 4 Company, 49th Battalion, Hastings Rifles, will be held in the Town Hall, in this village on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

Fire Engine.

We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot in this village for the purchase of a fire engine, and that there is every prospect of its being successful. Mr. Geo. A. Rollins has taken the matter in hand, and has already been promised a large amount in subscriptions. The Council will, no doubt, assist liberally.

Prompt Justice.

On Saturday last a man named Wm. Connors, of this township, appropriated a pair of hooks from a waggon in the Windsor House sheds, against the wish of the owner. Chief Sills arrested him the same day and brought him before Mr. Wood, the matter being settled by Connors paying $4.00 costs and putting the hooks back where he found them.

Re-Purchased.

The friends of Mrs. Moon were not a little surprised last week to learn that she had purchased back her hotel property from Mr. D. Daly, although at an advance of $3,500 from what she sold it to that gentleman for in June. She sold for $11,500 and bought for $15,000. Mr. Daly had expended nearly $1,400 in improvements since it came into his hands. Mrs. Moon takes possession again on the second of October.

Picnic at L'Amable.

A correspondent sends us the following account of a picnic held at L'Amable on the 31st ult., in aid of the Presbyterian Church in that place:—The day was fine and an enjoyable time was spent by all who were present. The ladies deserve great praise for their kindness in preparing for the occasion such viands as reflect credit on their skill with the culinary art. But is the speakers with whom we have to deal. Their addresses were truly interesting. That of one young student (we forbear mentioning names), was such as will be remembered for some time to come. The truthfulness of his assertions cannot be denied by any one who heard them. Also his advice to young men seeking partnership for life was such as would not be expected from one so young and inexperienced as the speaker.

An Insinuation Repudiated.

In the *Ontario* of Saturday last we find the following letter, which explains itself. "Tattler" no doubt intended his item as a "goak" but until he gets wisdom enough to distinguish the difference between a joke and an unmannerly slur at what he knows nothing about, he ought to keep his effusions under his own hat:—

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of Saturday an item from your Madoc correspondent signed "Tattler," reads as follows:—

"Col. Brown thinks, so it is said, that some of our boys will make better *thieves* than soldiers. This is rather hard on the company; but the whole should not be judged by a few."

In justice to the Madoc Company, as well as myself, I cannot allow this malicious statement to pass without contradiction, and can only characterize it as a downright falsehood and a slander; and demand to know the name of your correspondent and his authority.

The discipline and general efficiency of the Madoc Company were equal to any other in the Brigade, and considering the short time given to Capt. Volume to organize, it reflected great credit on both officers and men; and further than that not a single charge was preferred against any member of the Madoc Company while the Brigade was in camp.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES BROWN,
Lt. Col. County of Hastings Rifles.

To which the *Ontario* editorially adds:—"We regret the publication of the above objectionable item, but feel satisfied that our correspondent wrote in a Picwickian sense. He is one of the "boys," and not disposed to cast an unjust reflection upon the Madoc volunteers. Col. Brown's spirited denial of the insinuation will be sufficient to satisfy the officers and men that, even had the remark been credited to him, it was false and uncalled for."

CHEESE MARKET.

INGERSOLL, Sept. 26.—Fifteen factories offered 6,895 boxes of cheese of August make. The market assumed the same dull appearance to-day as for the past few weeks, and we hear of no transactions taking place. Advices from the foreign markets are not of a very encouraging nature, and buyers showed no anxiety whatever to operate, although salesman were willing to still recede in their views, and no doubt eleven cents would have bought all that was offered. there were six buyers present.

Ladies at Work.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church congregation purpose to give their first social for the fall and winter on Friday, October 6th. It is wonderful the success of the ladies of that church. We feel confident if they labour in the future as in the past, an appreciative public will cause success to crown their every effort.

Agricultural Fairs.

EAST HASTINGS, at Thrasher's Corners, Oct. 4.
DUNGANNON AND FARADAY, at L'Amable, Oct. 18.
WEST PETERBORO, Peterboro, Oct. 3 and 4.
LENNOX, Napanee, Oct. 4 and 5.
EAST PETERBORO, Norwood, Oct. 10 and 11.
PRINCE EDWARD, at Picton, Oct. 5.
MURRAY, at Wooler, Oct. 18.
TYENDINAGA, at Shannonville, Oct. 7.
HUNGERFORD, at Tweed, Oct. 11.
NORTH HASTINGS, at Garner's, Oct. 10.
TUDOR, WOLLASTON, LIMERICK, AND CASHEL, at Millbridge, Oct. 12.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer ten valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for October, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which verse in the Old Testament Scriptures contains the greatest number of words by October 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the November *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20.00 to you; cut it out. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penn.

The American Agriculturist

For October is an unusually attractive and valuable number of this old, reliable and famous journal. We notice important changes in the new and handsome cover, fine paper, and superior finish of the many engravings. It is a double number, containing a large Premium List filled with many desirable articles for those who make up clubs. Among its contributors are some of the most able agricultural writers on the continent, which makes it of great value to the farming community. Orange Judd Co., Publishers, New York. $1.50 per annum; single number, 15 cents.

We offer the *Agriculturist* to any of our readers, in connection with the REVIEW, at $1.00 for the year. A number in this locality have taken advantage of our previous offer as above, and all are well pleased.

Obituary.

The late James O'Hara, Sr., died at his residence, lot No. 4, fifth concession, west half, Madoc township, Friday, September 15, 1882. He was born at Manchester, Bennington County, Vermont, September, 14, 1797, and lived to the ripe age of 85 years and one day. He was united in marriage December 13th, 1818, to Miss Mary Healey, in the town of Leaky, Jefferson County, N. Y. This christian woman, amiable, beloved, ever swift on errands of mercy and full of good deeds, after 45 years of happy married life, passed away to her eternal home April 2nd, 1863. They had in all 11 children, seven of whom are now living and are well to do and highly esteemed members of the community wherein they reside. Father O'Hara moved to the township of Madoc in the year 1821, and at the time of his death was the oldest resident of the township. His was the fifth family of the first original families that settled in the township. The four families that preceded him were David Zerain, Thomas Declare, Samuel Gregory and Jas. Ferguson. James, the eldest son, was born May 4, 1826, consequently he is the oldest now living in Madoc, born in Madoc township. For the last thirty years the deceased was an intelligent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, filling during that period the responsible offices of Steward, Classleader, and Trustee. His home was ever open to ministers of the gospel of every denomination, and for years was the only preaching place in the township. The first minister that came and preached at his residence was a Baptist by the name of Isaac Reed. The name of the first Methodist minister was Atwood. The hardships he endured as one of the early pioneers of the country were such as can only be faintly conjectured by the young people of to-day. The peculiar difficulties, the formidable hindrances, and patient labours of the dear old men — early pioneers — rapidly passing away, will never practically be known to the rising generation.

The vexations he endured in the Rebellion of 1837 were many. Though peaceable, loyal to the crown, and never anything worthy of accusation against him, yet he was confined several months in Kingston jail. In those troublesome times there were parties ready to seize any excuse to create trouble among their neighbours, the most innocent, as in the case of Mr. O'Hara, were subjects of the most petty and unjust persecutions.

The deceased ever felt a deep interest and took an active part in all the enterprises pertaining to the material improvement, as well as the intellectual, moral and religious education of the community. In early days the Indians loved him, and many are the romantic and exciting incidents that could be told of their warm attachments to his person. Blessed is his memory! He lived not in vain! He was buried September 17th, and on the following Sunday morning, 24th, in the M. E. Church, Madoc village, an appropriate funeral sermon was preached by Rev. B. B. Sutton.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Council met in the Town Hall, Madoc, on Sept. 11th. All the members present.

Five dollars were granted to dig a ditch on Lafferty's Hill, Mr. Broad to expend the same.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. West to move his fence off road allowance across lot 9, between 3rd and 4th concessions.

On motion the sum of $12 was struck off John Plato's taxes on account of his loss by fire.

The two Simpson's and Charles Sagar's taxes were refunded for 1881.

The Rolls of Thos. Allen and D. Nicholson were received.

Charles Sagar was ordered to be paid the sum of $5 for fixing the road in the 10th con. lot 8, to be inspected by Mr. Glover when done.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Wm. Barris and John McNamara to open the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions, across lot 4.

The sum of $40 was granted between the 4th and 5th concessions, across lot 2, to be expended by the Road Surveyor.

Samuel Rollins was appointed pathmaster in place of J. R. Post.

The sum of $10 was granted to improve the hills near Mr. English's place.

Chas. Butler, auctioneer, was ordered to be paid $15 for selling the ore under the County Road on lot 12, between the 5th and 6th concessions, being his charge for same.

Council adjourned to 18th inst.

Monday, Sep. 18, 1882.

Council met according to adjournment, all the members present.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Sykes, engineer of the T. & O. R., not to close up the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions, and to put on proper cattle guards, as said road allowance will be opened for public travel.

On motion a rate of 16 mills on the dollar was struck for the county, township and railway debentures.

On motion $2.50 was paid to the widow of the late Robt. Burnside for balance of salary as Township Surveyor.

Mr McLean was paid $4.60 for gravel, also N. H. Bristol, $5.00 for same.

By-law No. 156 was introduced and passed, levying a certain rate on the dollar.

Council adjourned to last Monday in November.

MARRIED.

STEANER—BOOTH.—At Thanet, on Tuesday, September 12th, by the Rev. W. B. Tucker, Charles E. Steaner of the village of Bancroft to Mary Jane, daughter of Alexander Booth, Esq., of the township Faraday.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, gophers, chipmunks. 15c.

Farm to Let.

IN the Township of Madoc, Lot 6, in 10th concession. About 4 miles from the village of Madoc, containing 100 acres, nearly all under cultivation. For particulars apply to MRS. HUGH COLLWAY,
Madoc.
September 14th, 1882. 283-3t

1882

NORTH HASTINGS! WAREHOUSE.

I AM prepared to purchase all kinds of grain delivered at the North Hastings Warehouse, and for which the highest prices will be paid.

Mr. Alex. Miller is again engaged as warehouseman.

A. F. WOOD.
Madoc, Aug. 24, 1882. 281.

I am now receiving

FRESH | OYSTERS!

We retail them by the can, 5-cent glass, or serve them up by the plate.

WATERMELONS, PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, &C., kept in stock during the season.

I always keep the largest and best assortment of FINE CANDIES in town.

S. A. DAVIS.
Madoc, Sep. 18, 1882.
Sign—"LUNCH ROOM."

Royal Insurance Co'y

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000.

Queen Insurance Co'y

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO'Y

OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,188,000.

Canada Life Insurance Com'y.

CAPITAL, - - $5,000,000.

THIS is the most popular Life Insurance Company doing business, and offers the greatest advantages to insurers.

HARRY H. O'FLYNN,
Agent.
OFFICE—Banking House of E. D. O'Flynn, Madoc.

MADOC BOOT & SHOE STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We offer for sale the balance of our CLOTHING at and under Cost, for the next Sixty Days. Parties desirous of getting a Fall Suit at their own figures, will now have an opportunity of doing so.

The whole Stock of Clothing to be cleared out.

JOHN GRANT,
MRS. WRIGHT'S BLOCK.
Madoc, June 29th, 1882.

THE LADIES FRIEND CARPET SWEEPER

is the BEST SWEEPER made.

It allows no dust to raise, sweeps perfectly back and forward, makes scarcely any noise, saves the Carpet, saves health—because no dust.

BICYCLES! - BICYCLES!

Men's Steel Bicycles, Boys' Bicycles and Velocipedes, Girls' Doll Carriages

The Best ever made in Canada.

Ask for our adjustable Window and Door Screens, and take no other, because ours are cheapest, handsomest, most easily placed or removed. Also Cheese Safes, Provision Safes.

Manufactured by OTTER SWEEPER CO., Otterville, Ont. 264.

NEW TINSHOP

GEO. A. ROLLINS,

(2 DOORS NORTH OF MRS. WRIGHT'S.)

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
Please give me a call.

MACHINE OILS!

PALE SEAL OIL,
LARDINE OIL,
GLOBE OIL,
GLYCERINE OIL,
Z. O. ENGINE OIL,

—AT—

John Dale & Son's HARDWARE STORE.

One door North of Dry Goods Store.

GRAY & McGREGOR,

GENERAL GROCERS,

—AND—

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

Madoc, - Ont.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods

ESTABLISHED 1850.

G. D. RAWE

DESIRES to notify the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that his stock is now fully complete, but as it is the

LARGEST AND MOST VARIED

he has ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, it would be impossible to particularize.

A call will convince every one that the stock is LARGE and NEW, the quality of the Goods GENUINE, and the prices FAIR.

ON THE ROAD.

My route lies over the Credit Valley. I start out with a good impression of the road, as one still free from the claws of the monster Monopoly, which *Grip* pictures as a beast with the back of a turtle and the head of an elephant, with an excessively grand trunk. Further, I had understood that its officials were courteous, and anxious to maintain the confidence of the people, and its employes civil and intelligent. I must confess that my experience confirmed my anticipations on these points—in short, I found the line a well-managed one compared with other lines in Canada. The morning was bright when I left the Union Depot for Orangeville. Leaving behind me the already high-lifted curtain of smoke which hung over the metropolis; losing the brief glimpses afforded of the bay, with its bright sails and busy steamers; and passing through the sprightly suburb of Parkdale, now active with building operations, so numerous as to give it and Brockton the appearance of being just turned out to order from the hands of the contractor, we dash forward at a rapidly increasing rate through the cooling morning air amid scenes of suburban comfort, till

LAMBTON MILLS

is reached, two or three of the proverbial tall chimneys standing out over the opposite banks of a picturesque ravine, in the bottom of which runs the Humber. There are spots here well suited for picnics, provided the owners were agreeable, and the village itself seems capable of development, especially in mills or factories.

COOKSVILLE,

a quiet, unpretentious little village in a fine farming district, is next passed, and we are soon brought to

STREETSVILLE,

and Streetsville junction, whose stations are only two miles apart, but whose urban proximity is such that they may almost be said to be one village. Streetsville has now about 1,300 inhabitants, and has several dry-goods and general stores in which a brisk trade is done. A newspaper and a branch bank are at present among the ambitions of Streetsville, and the latter at least is seriously needed. Brampton, twelve miles away, has close relations with the village. The River Credit runs near the village in the direction of Brampton, and so on northwesterly towards Orangeville, and from this river the railway takes its name, although this is now the least important part of the road. At Streetsville junction passengers change cars for Orangeville.

BRAMPTON,

a town of between 3,000 and 4,000, looks flourishing, as well as pleasant, when viewed from the station. It has a large agricultural works, several factories, and is well advanced from a literary point of view, having three good papers—the *Conservator*, the *Times*, and the *Banner*.

The country hitherto passed has been level, with fields of ripened grain continually in prospect. Now, however, the monotony of the wide stretch—at least, it is monotonous from a mere artistic aspect—is gradually relieved by undulations which break into wild and picturesque hills when Riversdale is passed, and culminate in the charming mountain scenery of the now celebrated

FORKS OF THE CREDIT.

Here a considerable elevation has been reached by the train, which winds along the skirts of the mountain, with 500 feet of craggy heights to the left above, and 300 or 400 feet of bowery ravine to the right below. On all sides the fresh green mountain trees grow luxuriantly, and where the rocks are not hidden by these they are embowered in thick bushes of raspberries, thimble berries, and blackberries, the ripened fruit sending forth a perfume so grateful that all car windows are opened and all hands protrude their heads (if such a bull can be used) to inhale the delightful breeze. Stoutly puffs the engine as the train creeps her devious way up the heights, showing bright patches of the river which winds below. At last, as we skirt round what seems to be the highest hill we come rumbling on a bridge which curves with a grand sweep across a gorge, and here, where the two mountain streams join, are the forks of the credit. A prettier sight could not be witnessed. The bridge is 1,400 feet long, and 86 feet above the bottom of the ravine. As the train rolls slowly over, the eye take in the clear dashing waters of the two streams, which meet, embrace, and become one as they flow in quiet depths through a broadening valley where nestle, in a sort of sleepy hollow, the rustic homes of a few residents; it takes in the blue perspective of part of the long valley up through which we have come; it takes in the sudden break in the range of hills across the valley, and the wild and rugged aspect of the steep heights above. The little patches of garden below, some enclosed in rude cribs by the streamside; the rustic log bridge spanning one of the streams where sit two or three holiday-makers in dreamy contemplation; the log and weather-board houses on the other side below the great bridge, where some girls are cooking the family meals in the open air; the thin funnels of smoke reaching from the depths below to the blue heights above bringing to mind the pictures of Fennimore Cooper, or the scenes in Hiawatha—all these details make up a spectacle enrapturing to any lover of mountain scenery, and charming even to those who can only see the picnic side of nature's beauties. All that has been said of this place as a picnic resort is fully justified, and in the future it is bound to become famous. A number of parties were camping out in various spots, and already quite a number of excursions had come from the city and other points. The spot has only lately been brought to the notice of excursionists, but in a few years it must become one of the most favorite resorts.

ORANGEVILLE.

On arriving in Orangeville I found quite a crowd about the station, and the town manifested considerable stir although the day was rainy. An excursion party had come up from Toronto, intending to spend a day at the Forks of the Credit; but a rain came on and the railway officials considerately allowed the party to change their programme and go on to Orangeville. Arrived here the civic authorities courteously allowed them the free use of the town hall in which to have their luncheon and a dance in the afternoon—all of which was much appreciated by the Torontonians and will doubtless redound to the benefit of the town some day, as acts of public hospitality always do. A comfortable dinner at that comfortable hotel the Paisley House was an agreeable prelude to the despatch of business, which appeared to be good in all branches in Orangeville, from conversations with some leading firms. Several excursion parties had visited the town this years chiefly from Toronto. The Orangevillians, however, when they do not go to the metropolis repair, when they want an outing, to the picturesque wilds of the Forks or to the charming shores of the Caledon or Mulmur Lakes—breezy, clear and pleasant fresh water sheets of 300 to 600 acres in extent, in which fish and game abound to the delight of the local sportsmen. Returning from Orangeville in the afternoon my route lay over the Elora and Fergus branch of the Credit Valley which is some 27 miles in extent from the junction at

CHURCH'S FALLS.

This place takes its name on the principle on which a good many American localities receive their patronyms—because there is neither a church nor a falls to be seen. There is a small cataract, however, where runs a romantic mill and the surroundings of the place are very beautiful from a scenic point of view. The up train was somewhat late and while we waited to connect with it, the passengers wandered forth along the quiet mountain sides where raspberries were to be had in plenty for the picking. A shrill whistle echoing through the glades brought us back again and we were soon rattling through the twilight air at therate of 35 or 40 miles an hour. Only one car acombination carriage, which serves as a passenger car and baggage car, is used on this branch, but the freight business is good and is fast developing. It was quite dark when we arrived at

ELORA,

and the town, true to the best business habits, had closed its work for the day and scarcely a place, except the hotels, was to be found open. Elora is prettily situated at the junction of the Irvine and Grand Rivers, whose rocky and tortuous banks afford some lovely scenery. Just below one of the bridges is a romantic spot where a cool spring of the clearest water flows from the rock, and at the confluence of the rivers there are several caves, the well-beaten paths to which show them to be an object of considerable curiosity to visitors and villagers. Among the industri s of Elora is a carpet factory which has been running with excellent success for the past year or so. They run by steam and water power and keep 15 or 20 looms in operation. The fabrics made are a kind of kidderminster, known as two ply ingrained, of which three varieties are made and about thirty different patterns turned out. They manufacture expressly for the Canadian trade, which is reached largely through John Macdonald & Co. of Toronto. Leaving Elora early in the morning I reach

FERGUS

which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Grand River only four miles distant. Fergus and Elora are considered pretty well matched, each having its weekly newspaper, which cover about the same field as far as country circulation goes; and each having about the same population. Like Elora, Fergus is built nearly altogether of light colored stone, and has several mills and factories on the banks of the river. For some reason, however, the three or four tanneries of the town have been idle for nearly a year and the sewing machine factory has not been in operation for some time past. Building operations, notwithstanding this, are going on and a large new hotel is nearly completed.

DOWN THE LINE

from Fergus to the main line we pass part of the rich grazing country for which the country of Wellington is famous and two or three stations, such as Douglas, Garafaxa, Hillsburg and Erin, are rising in importance.

Ambidextrous Men.

One of the New York papers not long ago had an article on right and left-handed people, or ambidexters, in which several remarkable instances of persons possessing this faculty were given. Strange to say, however, no mention was made of Ben Lusby or George Tiffany. Lusby is famous the country over, and is known as the lightning ticket seller. He travelled for many years with the largest circuses, and received almost fabulous pay, being as great a curiosity as anything to be seen in the tents. He used both hands in selling tickets, taking in money, handing out tickets and making change more rapidly with each than an ordinary ticket seller could with both. It was no unusual thing to see him select six or eight full-price children's tickets, receive a $10 or $20 bill, and pick out and return the change with one hand, while he was selling one or two tickets at a time and making change at the same time with the other hand.

George Tiffany, who had always had a large acquaintance with theatrical and show people, and who was a friend of Lusby, possessed the same faculty to a considerable extent, and on several occasions gave exhibitions to his friends of his ability to imitate Lusby, having probably practiced under his direction. He was scarcely a fourth as rapid as Lusby, but was acknowledged by the profession to be, with the exception of Lusby, the only two-handed ticket-seller in the world. Between the men, there was a marked contrast in appearance. Tiffany was very short, very stout, very jovial, and easy-going and slow in speech at nearly all times, always ready for a joke, and generally liked by his acquaintances, while Lusby, when not at his post, appeared rather taciturn and gloomy, and even among the most intimate friends rarely appeared amused at anything, and seldom laughed or smiled. Both were particular in dress. But while Tiffany's appearance was unchanged in the ticket-office, Lusby in the same place was metamorphosed. His coat and vest were thrown off, in warm weather his necktie and collar generally followed, his eyes seemed to sink back in his head and bright hectic spots appeared on his cheeks which looked drawn and sunken. At those times he was a curious study to the medical men who saw him at his busiest moments, and more than one expressed the opinion that he could not long survive the strain to which he subjected himself.

Instances of people who write and make figures with both hands are by no means rare. In the old St. Louis *Democrat* office, before the partnership was dissolved, two accountants were employed who, in posting the books, generally made figures with one hand and posted the items with the right. A bookkeeper in one and a cashier in another large wholesale house in St. Louis now work in the same way, and a reporter on a morning paper writes with either hand, and it is impossible to extinguish any difference in the formation of the letters.

A more remarkable instance of dual faculties than any mentioned is that of a gentleman well known in St. Louis, Mr. E. C. Lackland. Mr. Lackland was for some time Treasurer of the Fair Association, and excited no little attention and remark among those who saw him using alternately either hand in writing letters or messages. The on-lookers were, however, still more astonished to see him when in a hurry grasp a pen or pencil and write rapidly with both hands, and would have been yet more amazed had they known that the messages he was at work on at the same time were addressed to different people and entirely different [in character. When not busy enough to employ both hands, he generally uses the left, but the character of the chirography is the same, and it is doubtful if he himself knows the difference. He does not seem to consider himself possessed of an unusual gift or talent, and would, no doubt, have been much amused had he heard the remark made by an acquaintance, who, after seeing him write two letters at once, confider tially informed a friend that he must have his brains parted in the middle or be possessed of two sets. The science of medicine teaches that unusual mental strain or activity correspondingly depresses the system physically, but the rule evidently does not apply to Mr. Lackland.

The Rescue of Niagara Falls.

More than once we have spoken of the fatal injury done to the State of New York and to the national character itself, by the desecration of Niagara Falls. In the letters of correspondents during this summer we have observed a complaint of the diminishing public interest in the Falls as a resort, and of the great falling off in the number of visitors. This is due to the total want of care in preserving the attractive character of the neighborhood. Every kind of disagreeable object is huddled along the shore, until the complete vulgarization of all the approaches and points of vantage, the nuisance of encroaching buildings and hackmen and Indian shops, and a multitude of petty annoyances, fairly repel the visitor, and give to e worst of reputations for comfort and agreeability to a resort which should be among the most delightful in the country. When the immediate neighborhood of Niagara is covered with factories and tenement-houses and their dependencies, the sublime spectacle, one of the true wonders of the world, will be effectually and forever lost as an influence of moral elevation and happiness. And this fate is already impending. One of the islands has been already ruined as a part of the landscape; others are threatened. The bank all along the American rapids has been shorn of foliage, of trees and vines, and covered with mills, barns, sheds, and unsightly structures. In two years the youngest heir of the Goat Island estate will come of age, and the island will be then sold and covered with factories. This is the time for action to save Niagara Falls. A few months later, even, will be too late. Is it worth while to preserve this natural wonder for the delight of the world? If it is, what shall be done?

Niagara is a great water-power, and there is no need of losing it as such. But that is not the question. It is not whether Niagara is more valuable as factory power or as beauty and sublimity, but how it shall best serve both uses and beauty. The answer is simple, for the situation is obvious. The river above the Falls lies high over the lower country. Its power is available everywhere. By drawing it off above the cataract, and reserving a little space of shore, bank, and island all around the Falls, the problem is solved: the factories are built below; the cataract is saved. A strip of land broadening from a hundred feet at the end to eight hundred or a thousand feet above the Falls, inclosing the cataract and its immediate neighborhood, and capable of such landscape treatment as to plant out every unsightly object, is all that is necessary. Such a plan was suggested four or five years ago, and was most urgently commended by leading men on both sides of the river. But it was a general proposition, evidently most proper and desirable, but involving expense and trouble. It was nobody's business in particular, and after an admirable report from Mr. Olmsted, and some attempts to arouse public interest, the subject dropped.

The representations now made, however, show that without prompt action Niagara is lost, except as a water-power. The rescue of the cataract, its proper preservation, and the permanent maintenance of its immediate vicinity as a public park, is a duty which the State of New York may wisely undertake. It is one of the public works for a high public purpose, like the gift of statues of eminent New-Yorkers to the Capitol of Washington, which public opinion would undoubtedly authorize. There is no doubt that if a few active, intelligent, and interested men in the State should take the project in hand upon the general basis of Mr. Olmsted's report, invite any two short, very stout, very jovial, and easy-going and slow in speech at nearly all times, always ready for a joke, and generally liked by his acquaintances, while Lusby, when not at his post, appeared rather taciturn and gloomy, and even among the most intimate friends rarely appeared amused at anything, and seldom laughed or smiled. Both were particular in dress. But while Tiffany's appearance was unchanged in the ticket-office, Lusby in the same place was metamorphosed. His coat and vest were thrown off, in warm weather his necktie and collar generally followed, his eyes seemed to sink back in his head and bright hectic spots appeared on his cheeks which looked drawn and sunken. At those times he was a curious study to the medical men who saw him at his busiest moments, and more than one expressed the opinion that he could not long survive the strain to which he subjected himself.

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A street railway has been laid between Athens and the Piræus, which serves the whole city, passing by the Parthenon and the Acropolis. But what a prosaic, everyday sort of age this is when such things can be as horse cars in the land of the ancient Greeks.

The Hay Field.

From the Christian World.

Is any season so blithe and merry,
So gay with flowers, or so sweet with song,
As that of the noon or the ripened cherry,
When nights are tranquil and days are long?
The earth has forgotten her time of sadness,
The silence and shadows have passed away;
There is nothing but universal gladness
Among the hay.

This is the season when lads and lasses
Are up betimes in the sunny field;
When the swish of the scythe lays low the grasses
And the passing hours new pleasures yield.
The time of the festive, sweet hay-making,
When the sporting laugh and the joyous word,
And the song of grateful love partaking
Are all day heard.

Why should we squander the hours in sighing
That things which are lovely do not stay,
That the dancing grasses so soon are dying;
Let us be merry amid the hay.
There is time enough for the coming sorrow,
There is wealth of beauty around us yet;
Let us use to-day and leave to-morrow,
Nor God forget.

Blue and bright is the sky above us,
Sweet with flowers is the scented air;
All things whisper that God doth love us,
All sounds woo us to happy prayer;
The forest glades are with joy songs ringing,
From morn to night of the happy day;
Let human voices to Him be singing
From fields of hay.

Though far away are the fields of childhood,
Of glad light-heartedness, careless mirth,
There is pleasure still in the field and wild wood,
And joy for all dwellers in God's fair earth.
What does it matter that we grow older?
The best shall come when we pass away;
And we learn a lesson that makes faith bolder
From fields of hay.

Nothing is coming that need oppress us;
Let us raise in triumph a trustful song:
God is our Father, and He will bless us.
His love makes summer the whole year long.
Though skies should darken and flowers be failing,
Though life be stormy and days grow dim,
God's power and mercy are aye prevailing;
We trust in Him.

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

How the Children Raised Money for Charity.

Many years ago in a little village among the hills, lived some children whose names you would know very well if you saw them here; but it would not do to make them public, for, to tell the truth, some of them have not grown any older yet in heart, although their merry faces are wrinkled with the smiles of age, and the tops of their heads resemble snow-drifts. As they lived long before the iron horse had dug through the mountain barriers, only one of them had ever seen a city. He had made a trip to Boston on the stage, starting before daylight, and riding all the next day and night over the route now travelled by the express train in a few hours. The hero of this remarkable expedition was named Joseph, and, like the "dunces who have been to Rome," he seldom failed to allude in every possible manner to his adventures abroad. So, when the children met to discuss the project of giving a theatrical performance in order to raise money enough to buy a Thanksgiving turkey for a poor widow, Joseph was, of course, chosen manager, because he had seen a real play at the Museum.

"My friends," said the oracle, in his opening speech "you will need a curtain, and a place in which to hang it."

"My father will let us use the mill-chamber," said blue-eyed Katy, the miller's daughter; "for the stream is so low that he will not work there for a month, and there are lots of boards which we can use if we do not spoil them."

"Very well," said Joseph; "to-morrow will be Saturday, and we will meet at the mill to build the stage and cast our plays: so let us all bring any pieces of cloth we can borrow, and as many play books as possible."

So that bright afternoon sun, as it shone cheerily through the chinks and cracks of the mill-garret, lit up the bright faces of the children who were preparing for the opening of their theatre. The boys first brought up the boards and carefully piled them at the western end of the room, until they had formed a platform three feet high across one end of the chamber, while the girls sewed into three curtains the motley strips of cloth which they had borrowed from their mothers' rag-bags—the odd combinations of materials and shades thus obtained producing an effect very much like some of the grotesque draperies which the modern art-lovers profess to admire. The most showy piece was chosen for the central curtain, upon the edge of which brass rings were sewed. The boys next stretched a wire across the room at just the same distance from the stage as the height of the curtain, on which the girls had strung the rings before it was fastened in place. A post was then put up at each side of the curtain and securely nailed to the stage and at the top beams of the room, and the two other pieces of cloth tacked, one on each side, to the post and to the sides of the room. Two other curtains were made, large enough to fill the spaces from the posts to the back of the room, thus forming a dressing-room on each side of the stage, the entrances to which were made by pushing away the curtains at the front and rear corners, as required. The only change of scene from interior to exterior was made by pine-trees fastened into wooden blocks, which could be placed in various positions. The setting sun lighted up the completed stage, and the busy children grouped themselves in restful attitudes upon it, to select and cast the play. Dramatic works had, at that time, little place among the libraries of the simple farm-folk, who were content with "Pilgrim's Progress," "Fox's Martyrs," and the weekly visits of the *Ploughman*. But the lawyer's daughter, Annie, had brought a volume of Shakespeare's plays, and golden-haired Mabel had her "Mother Goose," the best and only play-book she had ever known.

"Shakespeare," said Joseph, "is a good writer, for I saw one of his plays myself. 'Hamlet' was the name of it, and I will be *Hamlet*, for I know how to act."

The children, of course, agreed, and each accepted the part which the manager assigned to him or her. Maggie was to be the *Queen*, because she was so tall, and Dick was unanimously chosen for the *Ghost*, because he was so thin. Bill Jones was offered the part of *Polonius*, because he liked to use big words; and sweet Mabel Drake took *Ophelia*, because she had lovely long hair and a brand-new white dress. *Laertes* was given to Sam Williams, because he was a good fighter—for they decided to have the combat with fists, as swords were very dangerous, even if they could get any, which they could not. The only sword in the village was somewhat damaged through long use as a poker by old Squire Hawks, who was mad when he was not chosen captain of the militia. The minor parts of the play were given out by lot, and thus some of the children had two or three each, as there were so many, and all were told again to come on Wednesday, ready for rehearsal. But, when Wednesday afternoon came, they did not know their parts, for the words were so long and hard they could not remember them, and it seemed impossible even to the energetic Joseph to have "Hamlet" ready by Saturday afternoon, the day announced for the opening of the show. So Shakespeare was given up, and little Maud ventured to say that he was not half as good as Mother Goose. Struck with this idea, the children gave up their search for the unknown, and wisely resolved to content themselves with something less ambitious. Mabel Drake, in full costume copied from the picture, read the rhymes as they were acted with spirit by those who knew and loved them. Joseph resigned the part of *Hamlet* for that of *Bobby Shaftoe*, and sweet Lillie Jones brought tears to the eyes of all as she knelt at the flax-wheel in grief for the drowned sailor, who returned triumphant in the next scene, in a neat sailor-suit, which seemed to have passed through the shipwreck uninjured. Maggie looked and acted the tall daughter to perfection, and little Maud was lovely as the bride, in poke-bonnet, as she rode proudly in the wheelbarrow, the chosen bride of little Eddie, who preferred her to the short, the greedy, or the progressive girl of the period. The hall was filled by the delighted parents of the children on that memorable Saturday, and the entrance fee of ten cents each gave the Widow Simpkins such a Thanksgiving dinner as she had never had before.—*C. B. Bartlett, in* ST. NICHOLAS *for September.*

MORSELS FOR SUNDAY CONTEMPLATION.

Hope is a fatigue ending in a deception.

Man pardons and forgets; woman pardons only.

Merit is born with men; happy those with whom it dies.

Love comes when we expect it the least and dread it the most.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.

To be faithful without loving is to have the patriotism of virtue.

Every one of our actions is rewarded or punished, only we do not admit it.

Women love themselves as much as they can; men as much as they wish to.

Hate enters sometimes into great souls; envy comes only from little minds.

Where there is much pretension much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

There are few people more often in the wrong than those who cannot endure to be so.

We should not measure the excellence of our work by the trouble it has cost us to produce it.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and all judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.

It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first; because one cannot hold out that proportion.

To pretend to have many good friends is a sweet illusion of people who believe that they merit the affection of others.

All the while thou livest ill thou hast the trouble, distractions, inconveniences of life, but not the sweets and true use of it.

We ought in humanity no more to despise a man for the misfortunes of the mind than for those of the body, when they are such as he cannot help.

There is no secret in the heart which our actions do not disclose. The most consummate hypocrite cannot at all times conceal the workings of the mind.

Our affections are like our teeth; they make us suffer while they are coming, after they have come, and when we lose them. They are not less the smile of our life.

In youth, grief is a tempest which makes you fill; in old age it is only a cold wind, which adds one more wrinkle to your face and one more white lock to the others.

The best rules to form a young man are to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions and value others that deserve it.

It is a secret known to but few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation the first thing you should consider is whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.

What makes us like new acquaintances is not so much any weariness of our old one, or the pleasure of change, as disgust at not being sufficiently admired by those who know us too well, and the hope of being more so by those who do not know so much of us.

Allow no man to be so free with you as to praise you to your face. Your vanity by this means will want its food. At the same time your passion for esteem will be more fully gratified; men will praise you in their actions; where you now receive one compliment you will then receive twenty civilities.

It is an old saying that charity begins at home; but this is no reason it should not go abroad; a man should live with the world as a citizen of the world; he might have a preference for the particular quarter or square, or even alley in which he lives, but he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole.

These are sensible remarks. A pastor's business is with the souls of his flock, not with the fashion of their dress or the style of their hair. A girl who "bangs" her hair may be a very pious and modest young girl; while she who prefers her's straight without, is just as likely to be everything that she should not be. There is no saving power in bangs, but a girl's chances of salvation are not heightened by denying herself "bangs and busties." And besides, the girls won't mind, any way, so where's the use of anathematising them?

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

FIVE MINUTES' SELECT READING.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items—Concise, Pithy and Pointed.

DOMESTIC.

Hon. J. A. Chaplean has gone to Europe.

The new Steamboat Inspection Act passed last session has come into force.

Rufus Stephenson, Inspector of Colonization Lands, has gone to the North-west.

Zion Church, Montreal, has been rented to a number of Jews, and will now be changed from a theatre to a synagogue.

At Stirling, recently, Albert Tucker, of Rawdon, bit a piece out of the nose of George R. Purdy, of Sidney.

Some valuable Clydesdale horses arrived at Montreal recently by the steamer Manitoban for Messrs. Jeffrey Bros., of Whitby.

The agitation of the press has forced the Dominion Government to grant vessel-owners the relief they asked in the matter of grain shortages.

Joseph Ostrong, of Rednersville, was thrown from a waggon in Amelisburg, and fell on his head, producing concussion of the spine.

In the absence of Col. Gzowski the Dominion matches will be fired under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, President of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The first sod of the Murray Canal was turned Thursday last by Mrs. Keeler, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Keeler, M.P., in the presence of an enthusiastic gathering of about 6,000 persons.

Two men in removing a dumb charge of powder from a blasting in Lacey & Mavety's mine near Sydenham, caused an explosion, which seriously injured them. One nearly lost the sight of both eyes.

UNITED STATES.

The Texas cattle fever has spread into New Jersey.

The Dakota farmers have petitioned for the free entry of steam plough tackle for five years.

The Lake Superior iron ore interest has joined the iron manufacturers in asking the United States Tariff Commission for protection.

Farmers in New York State, where Texas cattle fever ravages have caused great loss, are anxiously awaiting action by the State authorities.

The Citizen's Committee of York County, South Carolina, have notified two Mormon missionaries to leave, with the alternative of hanging.

At Philadelphia recently a mortgage was recorded for $160,000,000, executed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The New York Central Railway Co. contemplate building a fifth track from Buffalo to New York, to be devoted exclusively to the important and constantly increasing cattle trade.

GENERAL.

The Hungarian harvest is an abundant one.

Johann Halbig, the celebrated sculptor, is dead.

The first Chilian Minister to Mexico has presented his credensials.

President Grevy has gone to Jura and will remain away from Paris a month.

Upward of 500 natives were carried off by cholera in one of the Philippine Islands on two recent days.

Sara Bernhardt, after performing at Bradford, Eng., was seized with a severe spitting of blood.

The net debt of the city of Havre on July 31st was 96,503,000 francs, a decrease of 1,896,000 compared with the same time last year.

At a meeting of 300 Dublin police, resolutions were passed expressing disatisfaction at not receiving a grant similar to that received by the constabulary.

The Irish constabulary at Cork have repudiated the manifesto demanding the Inspector-General's resignation and reinstatement of discharged constables.

Fredrick Godfrey, the well-known English musician, is dead. He had been bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) and he was a brother of Dan Godfrey, the band-master of the Coldstream Guards.

There is no truth in the report that Herr Barnay has entered into an engagement with Mr. Neuhroff, of the Germania theatre, New York, for a professional tour in the United States.

The performance of Gounod's new oratorio, "The Redemption," the leading feature of the Birmingham festival, came off with great eclat Thurday last. Among the vast audience of nearly 3,000 people were Cardinal Newman and many leaders of society and celebrated musicians. Gounod conducted the performance.

The Spohrs Did No Good.

The following item is given for the consideration of those of our readers who are in search of just such an article as that referred to in the following statement of Mrs. Geo. A. Clark, a well-known lady of St. Catharines:—"I cannot refrain," says Mrs. C., "from bearing testimony to the wonderful effects produced by the use of the very best remedy in the world, St. Jacobs Oil, for rheumatism. I had rheumatism and dropsy and did not walk a step for fifteen years. I tried nearly everything our most skillful physicians prescribed,—Clifton Springs,—St. Catharine Springs, etc., residing with a celebrated German doctor, who pronounced my case incurable. Thinking everything of no use I was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, and it has certainly done wonders for me. I heartily recommend it to any who may be suffering as I did. I have not had any use of my right arm for more than a year; now, however, I can raise it very nearly to my head."

In the annual report of the British Post-Master-General just received in Washington, it is stated that the United States sent to Great Britain 9½ million newspapers and received from there 7½ millions during the past fiscal year.

Edison's Electric Absorbent Belts

do more for humanity than drugs can do and are not dangerous. Their stimulating recuperating qualities are truly wonderful.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

Warning.

We regret that it is necessary to warn the public against so-called respectable druggists, who for a few cents additional profit, are palming off a dangerous and flesh-eating substitute for that great remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. As Putnam's is a simple, purely vegetable compound, and non-poisonous in composition, no surprise need be felt, that serious results have attended the use of caustic applications substituted as above for the genuine "Corn Extractor." N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

"Threw Away Her Supporter."

DR. PIERCE:—A neighbour of ours was suffering from "female weakness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER,
4246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

How it Works.

The purifying and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry impart a healthy tone to the diseased mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels. Its cooling, soothing properties counteract pain, its antiseptic properties correct canker and foul humour, and its tonic astringent nature corrects all exhaustive discharges. Such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and Summer Complaints generally.

A Word of Caution.

Beware of Opiates and powerful astringent drugs in the treatment of Bowel Complaints, they may lull the pain and check Diarrhœa, etc., but are liable to produce inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is guaranteed safe and reliable, even for Infants, and is a specifice for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, Acute or Chronic Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints generally.

Dyspepsia

is the most common of all diseases, and under ordinary drug treatment the most difficult to cure, it is a chronic weakness of the stomach with indigestion. The sensitive mucous membrane coating the stomach becomes irritated, and nearly all that enters the stomach continues to add fuel to the fire. Heartburn and Sour Eructions, Belching of Wind, Nausea, Headache, Variable Appetite, Costive Bowels, etc., and its prominent symptoms. Burdock Blood Bitters is a positive cure for this miserable disease.

A Clergyman's Testimony.

W. E. Gifford, Pastor M. F. Church Bothwell, was for two years a sufferer with Dyspepsia in its worst form, until as he states "life be ame an actual burden." Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he tells us in a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

The introduction of electricity as a medicine is causing the wise heads of the world to look about. The demand for Briggs' Electric Oil is truly wonderful.

A Durban despatch says:—Besides the Kaffir chief Secoenceni, his son and fourteen followers were killed. The killing was done by Memper, a chief put into his place by the British.

"A. P." 89

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use ST. JACOBS OIL to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.

The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of ST. JACOBS OIL—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long. J. S. LEFAVOUR.

Ayer's Ague Cure is an infallible cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms. The proprietors warrant it, and their word is as good as a U.S. bond. Trial proves it.

Colds, coughs, and such diseases as lead to consumption, may be checked, and often cured, by the use of one 25 cent bottle of Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup of Wild Cherry and Horehound. It is worth a trial.

VEGETINE is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of Nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that can be put together.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

Robert A. Wilson, Dispensing Chemist, Brockville, says, under date of June 5th, '82, "I have not the slighest hesitation in saying that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has given my customers more satisfaction than any medicine in my store for the cure of Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Pain in the Stomach Sea Sickness, Piles, etc. You can use my name, etc."

J. B. Bond, Druggist, &c, Schomberg writes, "I have sold medicines for over twenty years, and no medicine could give better sat sfaction than your Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." This medicine is the old reliable cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints.

Vegetine.

Chronic Headache.

GENERAL DEBILITY CURED.

TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 25, 1879.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston:

Sir—I have much pleasure in testifying to the virtue of your Vegetine. For years past I have suffered exceedingly from chronic *headaches* and general debility, from which I obtained no permanent relief until I was induced, about a month since, to try the Vegetine. I am now better in health than I have been for the last four years; enjoy my food better, am much stronger, and quite free from my old enemy, the *headache*. Hoping that my testimony may induce others to try the same remedy, I am

Respectfully yours,
MRS. D. A. JOHNSTON,
100 Lippincott Street.

I have very great pleasure in endorsing the above statement of the benefit to my wife's health, since she commenced the use of the Vegetine.

D. A. JOHNSTON,
Late Minister of the C. M. Church.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS IT.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., Mar. 24, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from *General Debility*.

I remain yours truly,
MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., Mar. 8, 1880.

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in adding my quota to the already immense volume of certificates so deservedly eulogizing Vegetine. It is as stated a purely vegetable compound, and as an invigorator, purifier of the blood, and regulator of the action of the liver, has no equal. As yet I have never known it to fail in curing any of the many diseases for which it is recommended. It is rapidly becoming a popular medicine. Those who use it once, when necessity requires, call for it again.

W. A. JAMIESON.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The Simonds Saw

OUR CIRCULAR SAW, manufactured by the SIMONDS PATENTED PROCESS, having given much general satisfaction, owing at their UNIFORMITY OF TEMPER, we have to a great expense applied the PRINCIPLE to the TEMPERING of CROSS-CUT SAWS, having frequently been asked to do so; and hereafter our Cross-Cut Saws will be STUDIED and KNOWN as such. Those who like a nicely tempered Saw will do well to give them a trial.

Ask your Hardware Merchants for the Simonds Saw, and see that it is etched as such

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catherines, Ontario.

Manufacturers for Dominion of Canada

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

A most thorough, complete, and practical course. Fees very reasonable.

Send for circular to

N. WOLVERTON, B.A.,
Principal.

Woodstock College, Woodstock, 27th July, 1882

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amœba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury; toxemea, from retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back part of the mouth causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness, usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

To effect a cure the parasite must be removed or destroyed, hence inhalants and snuffs are worthless.

Some time since a well known physician of 40 years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease whether standing for one year or forty years. Sufferers should, without delay, communicate with the business manager, Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 King St. West, Toronto, and get treatise free by enclosing stamp. Ask your druggist for it

BUSINESS CHANCES.

100 ACRES FOR $6,000, THREE MILES from Trenton, and eight from Belleville; on front of Sidney, bordering on Bay Quinte; terms easy. Apply, F. M. VAN BLARICOM, Box 168, Trenton.

FLOUR MILL, SAW MILL, AND WOOLEN Mill for sale—very valuable property, located in Peterboro. Buildings stone and brick; magnificent water power. Very favorable terms. MACKINTOSH & PETERS, Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR Ontario property. One quarter section (160 acres, more or less,) in North Mississippi, 16 miles by rail from Memphis, Tenn., offering special facilities for dairy farming. Address R. CLELAND, Hamilton, Ont.

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR SALE—IN OXFORD county—doing safe paying trade, which can be largely increased; stock about $3,000, in first-class shape. MACKINTOSH & PETERS, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THAT VALUABLE hotel property known as the Paisly House in the county town of Orangeville, all in first-class order, newly furnished, bathrooms, hot air furnace, and all modern convenience; large, extensive brick stable and sheds, and the best position for business in the town; two railways centre here; immediate possession. For full particulars, apply to JOHN PAISLY, Orangeville.

BRICK CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE IN Cannington—Room for six benches; two forges; good trimming and show-rooms, two and a half stories high; good outbuildings. No opposition of any account within eighteen miles; no better chance in the Dominion for a man with small capital, as Cannington is situated in one of the best farming districts of Canada. Will rent for $150 per annum. For full particulars apply to R. F. KILLALY Cannington.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE or to rent.—The Ekfrid Mills, situate at Strathburn, 2½ miles south of Glencoe, in Middlesex, are for sale or to rent. The mill is brick, on stone foundation, nearly new. There is good water power, steam engine, three run of stones and every convenience for first-class work, all nearly new. The mill is in good running order, is situate in the heart of a splendid wheat country, is surrounded with good gravel roads, and has been doing a profitable business for over 40 years past. There is no other mill nearer than from 6 to 10 miles, except at Glencoe. Easy terms for purchase. For further particulars apply to McLEAN & MILLER, Barristers, etc., St. Thomas, Ont.

WM. ARNALL, WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, 262 Yonge St., Toronto, has enlarged his premises, and greatly increased his stock of gold and silver jewelry, plated ware, cutlery, clocks, watches, etc. Fine stock of jet and garnet jewelry. Goods imported direct. Every kind of jewelry repaired promptly, neatly, and cheaply.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

(CHARTERED - - 1774.)

THE Alliance Ins. Co.

(FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.)

Authorized Capital, $500,000.00

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT MADE.

Surplus to Policy Holders - - $149,770.76.

This reliable Stock Fire Insurance Company desires first-class experienced agents at all unrepresented points.

H. THEO. CRAWFORD,
Manager and Secretary,
HAMILTON

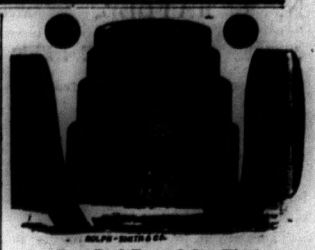
Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.



Pure Bark Tanned, Star Rivet

LEATHER BELTING

The Best in the Dominion. Send for Our Price List. F.E. DIXON & CO., 81 Colborne Street, Toronto

AS SOON AS YOU ARRIVE

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GO TO

A. B. FLINT'S

AND

Buy All Your Dry Goods.

IT WILL PAY.

A. B. FLINT,

35 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine, Brain and Nerve Food

Is a sure, prompt and effectual Remedy for *Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Prostration, Night Sweats, Weakness and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain, and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Organs.*

☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the market. Full particulars in pamphlet, which we mail free to any address. Sold by all druggists, one package 50c.; 6 for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of the terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their painful effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its early use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

CORALINE!

CORSETS unequalled for health, comfort and drability. Manufactured by the CROMPTON CORSET CO., Toronto.

TORONTO EXHIBITION!

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

The thousands of visitors from all over Canada are advised to go direct on arriving at Grounds to

LAWSON'S Immense Candy Factory and Bakery

to be seen in actual operation, supplying the crowds of people with goods made before their eyes. But the place of most interest to our many friends is the Restaurant in same building, where you may have the pleasure of drinking a cup of our unrivalled

TEA!

The Tea used at Exhibition can be had at our store, 93 King Street East, and we are sure that every person will at once secure a caddy to take home with them. We have made special arrangements, for the benefit of our patrons, with the Express Companies, and will send a five pound caddy of our Pure Tea to your nearest express office (free of charge), by you sending us P. O. Order for amount, which will only cost 2 cents for $4.05. Price Lists of over 50 different Teas can be had at our Refreshment Hall, and also at our store, or they will be sent on application. Remember to go direct to Lawson's and drink a cup of Tea before seeing Exhibition. Our building is close beside G. W. R. station and east of Main Building.

EDWARD LAWSON,

Victoria Tea Warehouse, 93 King Street East, Toronto.

N. M. MAYBEE, FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER.

A good supply of Furniture always on hand, Funeral Furnishings, Adult's Robes, Children's Robes, &c.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Compiled and Boiled Down from our Exchanges

A maskinonge wieghing 25 pounds was caught in Tweed lake last week.

A farmer in Prince Edward raised 34 bushels of rye this year from one bushel sown.

There are at present 245 pupils in attendance at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.

Messers. Boulter & Dunning's canning factory at Picton has more orders on hand than it can fill.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in his last address expresses his determination to yet sit in the present Parliament.

Grand Trunk trains were between two and three hours late every day duing the exhibition at Toronto.

The English harvest has turned out much better than was anticipated, and the root crops are wonderfully good.

Four large boilers have been delivered at Deseronto. They are to supply the motive power for the flour mill and charcoal works.

At Peterboro' yesterday the Right-Rev. Dr. Jamot was installed as first Bishop of the new Roman Catholic diocese of Peterborough.

At the Kent assises at Chatham yesterday William Rowland, the Ridgetown wife-murderer, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th prox.

Mrs. John Storms, of Ernesttown, fell off a chair on Sunday last and fractured the bone of her leg. Being about ninty years of age, her case is considered critical.

By the breaking down of a bridge at Essek, in Austria, a train conveying troops was precipitated into the river Drave, and fifteen men drowned and thirty injured.

The appointment of Hon. Senator Aikins to succeed Lieut-Governor Cauchon as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba upon the expiration of the latter's term of office is gazetted.

The fastest time on record in crossing the Atlantic has just been made by the Alaska, which has accomplished the voyage from New York to Queenstown in six days and eight hours.

Miss Loretta Telgmann, daughter of Dr. Telgmann, of Kingston, is a musical prodigy. She is only 8 years old, but can perform the most difficult selections on the violin with ease and grace.

It is understood that the Dominion Government has yielded to the great pressure of public opinion, and will reverse their policy of disallowing charters to local railways in the Province of Manitoba.

The town of Napanee has got a big hole on its hands which it hardly knows what to do with. In sinking for a town well they went down 109 feet without getting water, and the Council decided to stop.

The Napanee Beaver says :—Mr. Silas B. Scouten, of Kaladar, was in town on Monday, and reports business booming in that section. Two railways building with the prospects of each having a station on his farm. He is now erecting a store.

The case of Dr. Edwin Pynchon, of Buffalo, for complicity in the death of Buddie McCrae, caused by malpractice, was before the Superior Court at Buffalo yesterday. Owing to the absence of defendant's council the case was put over to the November term.

George Morgan was arrested in Trenton on Monday for shooting at John Connelly with intent to kill. The fracas took place at a place called the Dutch Settlement, but the ball did not take effect. Morgan was taken to Belleville and committed for trial.

James Whitton, of plum grove factory, Rawdon, has been awarded the first prize of $50 and medal for the best colored cheese, at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, also the first prize for white cheese. This is the same gentleman who won the gold medal and $70 at Toronto in 1881 for a similar exhibit.

The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says: Several of our contemporaries are crowing over the height of corn grown in their neighborhoods. Until the present our natural modesty has prevented us mentioning ours, and even now we only wish to give the bare fact that Mr. Wm. Ventress, of Nogey's Creek, has a stalk of corn that stands 12ft. 7in."

An accident happened in Gilmour's mill on Saturday, by which two men got badly hurt. It appears that a strip flew back from one of the slabbers and struck J. Duranceau on the shoubler, badly bruising the arm. The other man fared worse. Two splinters struck him, and one entered his head just below the eye ball; the other in the back of the head. Had the sliver been larger the man would in all probability have been killed. He is at present getting along as well as can be expected.

A "POLISH COUNT."

HOW HE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR HIS HORSE.

The freight department of the Grand Trunk railway is greatly exercised over the suspicion of having been badly fooled by a person calling himself a Polish Count. The facts of the case are as follows:—Last Friday afternoon a "gentleman" rode up to the Grand Trunk railway depot at Guelph, and requested the freight agent there to ship the animal he bestrode to Toronto after him. He had not the money by him just now, he said, but let the collector call at the Rossin house, Toronto, where he put up, and it would be all right. The horse was a valuable one, and the agent thought he was justified in sending it on without first collecting charges. The gentleman spoke with a strong foreign accent, and gave himself the title of count. The horse arrived in Toronto yesterday morning, the count preceding it on the evening previous. When the car containing the animal got into the Toronto yards, the count was there to receive it. He haughtily told the freight agent to take the horse out, and he would take it to the livery stable, at the same time instructing him to send to the Rossin house to collect the freight bill. The horse and the owner departed, and a little while after the collector presented himself at the Rossin house and inquired for the Polish count. He was *non est*, and so was the horse; though every livery stable in Toronto was searched for it.

Lewis Ross, ex-M. P., died at his residence in Port Hope on Wednesday last.

The official statement of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion during the month of May last, which has only now been published, shows an increased importation of $2,349,116 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The provincial exhibition opened in Kingston on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Pope, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, officiating. The Ontario provincial fair dates back to 1846, and for the last twenty years has awarded annually between $10,000 and $15,000 in prizes. The Manitoba exhibit this year is noteworthy.

WE LEAD. - - - - OTHERS IMITATE.

Having returned from our trip from the very centre of beautiful photographs, artistic in *lightning* and *position*, finely retouched, printed and finished, we assure our customers that we are able to give them the newest styles. Our motto is, *to excel*.

BROCK & Co., - - - PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Robertson's Block, Belleville.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

Mr. Wm. Ransom, of South Norwich, says: For sixteen years I suffered from Biliousness, never had any medicine do me any permanent good until recommended by our druggists, (J. Wesley Fish & Co., Otterville,) to try Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, which have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. I would, with the utmost confidence, recommend them to all suffering from Biliousness, &c. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a bottle.

Holloway's Ointment and pills.—Autumnal Remedies.—Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill-health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints connected with changes of season. All affections of the skin, ronghness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-seated inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty pangs alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

All the School Books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for sale at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

Schools supplied with Campbell's Maps, mounted on rollers and varnished, at Publisher's prices, at

Wilson's Drug Store,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

W. T. WHITE

is prepared with a

FIRST-CLASS NEW HEARSE

to furnish funerals on the shortest notice.

COFFINS, SHROUDS, AND GENERAL COFFIN TRIMMINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Thanking my past customers for their generous support, and soliciting a continuance of the same, as they may depend on first-class work.

W. T. WHITE.

Madoc Feb., 22nd, 1882.

BOWEN & ELLIS

HAVE pleasure in announcing to the people of Madoc and vicinity that they have purchased the stock and good will of Mr. N. D. Peters, and will continue the business in the same stand, O'Flynn Block.

A general stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, PROVISIONS, TOBACCOS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

will be kept constantly on hand. A call solicited.

TERMS CASH.

BOWEN & ELLIS.

Madoc, 7th March, 1882.

All parties indebted to D. Bowen are requested to call and settle at once.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks among the leading necessaries of life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on

The Liver Stomach Kidneys

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa; hence, any one throughout the British possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

WRIGHT'S
Grocery, Proivsion,
WINE & LIQUOR STORE,

(Established by the late Andrew Wright, in 1858,)

NOW CARRIED ON BY MRS. WRIGHT,

On the premises, in Wright's Block, Durham Street, Madoc,

WHO KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS

GROCERIES, Confectionery, ana BISCUITS,
(A SPECIALITY.)

FRUITS IN SEASON.

Wine Brandy, Gin, Spirits, Ales and Portes!
of the best brands imported direct from the manufacturers.

—ALSO—

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED, &c., etc.,
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Cash price.

JANE WRIGHT.

MADOC, January 1st, 1880.

1882. SPRING and SUMMER. 1882.

—x—

John Robertson,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

—x—

New Goods always arriving at lowest Cash prices, also keeps on hand

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, Hats and Caps,

READY=|=MADE=|=CLOTHING,

Crockery, China and Glassware.

STONE SETS FROM $2.50, UP. 3,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER FROM 5 CENTS.

A CALL SOLICITED.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wall Papers.

We invite attention to our stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and BORDERINGS, which we have just opened out for our spring trade. Our Papers are all full width. Wall Papers from 5 cents a roll.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, Feb. 1st, 1882.

EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTIONS,
LACE CURTAINS,
LACES.

We invite careful inspection of these Goods, feeling assured that one glance at them will convince the most skeptical that they are the

Cheapest & Largest
ASSORTMENT

ever shown in Madoc.

Embroideries commencing at 3 cents a yard.

Inspect our stock and note the prices.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA,
POST OFFICE BLOCK,
Madoc, March 8th, 1882.